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ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW OF ABSTRACTS ON ECONOMICS, FINANCE, TRADE, INDUSTRY, FOREIGN AID, MANAGEMENT, MARKETING, LABOUR

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ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

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0 GENERALITIES

061.6 : 63 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

061.6 : 63(5)
MYERS, W.I. How research is helping to solve Asia's food problems. 10 p. A5 (Research management. New York/London, no. 3, May, 1970, p. 229).

The converging of a number of fortunate factors during the past few years, has resulted in a "quantum" jump in Southeast Asia's food production. This paper describes the key role that research played in this so-called green revolution. Agricultural development neglected in past. Mexican program shows way. New rice varieties developed. Asian farmers are cooperative. Family planning programs also important. Progress has been great. Water management and multiple cropping. R 748

07 PRESS

07(47) 05(47)
MOND, G.H. La presse, les intellectuels et le pouvoir en Union Sovietique et dans les autres pays socialistes europeens. 1. L'Union Sovietique. 58 p. A4 (La Documentation francaise. Notes et etudes documentaires, Paris, nos. 3679/3680, avril 16, 1970, p. 1. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

Organisation: presse centrale, presse de province, presse locale, radio-television. Statistiques. Nature et structure socio-professionnelle. Journalistes et ecrivains au Soviet Supreme et au Comite Central du P.C.U.S. "Anatomie" de la profession. Journalistes, ecrivains et le pouvoir en U.R.S.S. Modes d'action. Points de vue officiels et information sovietique. En U.R.S.S. il n'y a pas de liberte de parole independamment de la notion de classe. Democratie, legalite, individu; analyse de l'article de W. Savicky (Izvestja du 20 fevrier 1969). Organisation generale de la presse. Statut de l'Entreprise d'Information en Union Sovietique et dans les pays socialistes europeens. Caractere general de l'Entreprise d'Information en Union Sovietique. R 749

3 SOCIAL SCIENCES

304 SOCIAL POLICY
See also: R 801, R 817

304(42) 323.3(42) 331(42)
WILLMOT, P. Tendances de la societe anglaise. 16 p. A4 (Analyse et prevision, Paris, no. 5, mai, 1970, Futuribles, p. 279. Lit. opg.).

L'objet de l'étude est d'examiner certaines tendances dans les transformations en cours des structures sociales en Grande-Bretagne et l'evolution probable des modes de vie d'ici vingt ou trente ans. Analyse des tendances passees et presentes de la structure professionnelle ensuite si tous les Britanniques appartiennent a la classe moyenne et si ce mouvement est destine a s'amplifier. Analyse de quelques tendances des relations sociales conduites au sein de la vie de famille et a l'exterieur. Proposition de certaines recherches a entreprendre en priorite. R 750

325 MIGRATION

325.111 : 331.2 : 331.6
HARRIS, J.R., and M.P. Todara. Migration, unemployment and development: a two-sector analysis. 17 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 126. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

Authors diverge in this article from the usual full employment, flexible wage-price models of economic analysis by formulating a two-sector model of rural-urban migration which recognizes the existence of a politically determined minimum urban wage at levels substantially higher than agricultural earnings. Effect of this parametric urban wage on the rural individual's economic behavior. The basic model. Implications for development policy. Planning in terms of shadow prices. Migration restriction. Combination of wage-subsidy and a migration-restriction policy. R 751

33 : 9 ECONOMIC HISTORY

33 : 9(7/8=8) 325.4(7/8=8)
STEIN, S.J., and B.H. STEIN. The colonial heritage of Latin America; essays on economic dependence in perspective. New

York, Oxford University press, 1970. 222 p. A5. Bibliogr.

The most striking feature of contemporary Latin America is its economic dependence, underdevelopment, or backwardness with respect to the North Atlantic world. No less striking a feature is the internal chasm between wretched rural communities and glittering metropolies, between primitive and sophisticated technology, between poverty, between starvation and abundance. History and causes for this development. Europe and the structures of dependence, 1500–1700. The colonial economy. Society and policy. The eighteenth century. The nineteenth century. The economic basis of neo-colonialism. Politics and society. R 752

33.001.5 ECONOMIC RESEARCH

33.001.5
CHMIELEWICZ, K. Forschungskonzeptionen der Wirtschaftswissenschaft; zur Problematik einer entscheidungstheoretischen und normativen Wirtschaftslehre. Stuttgart, Poeschel Verlag, 1970. 112 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn.

Uebersicht der Forschungskonzeptionen im Bereich der Wirtschaftswissenschaften. Darstellung der Forschungskonzeptionen. Kooperationsformen und Wissenschaftsziele. Anwendungsbereiche der Forschungskonzeptionen. Begriffslehre. Wirtschaftstheorie. Wirtschaftstechnologie. Abgrenzung der Entscheidungstheorie zur Wirtschaftstheorie und -technologie, Vergleich von Wirtschaftstheorie und -technologie. Wirtschaftsphilosophie. Vergleich von Wirtschaftstechnologie und -philosophie. R 753

330 THEORETICAL ECONOMICS

330.14 CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

330.14 : 658.155(47)
BOGACHEV, V., and L. Kantorovich. The price of time (U.S.S.R.). 25 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 10 February, 1970, p. 3).

The so-called norm of effectiveness of capital investments is of fundamental importance in the economic evaluation of time. This norm expresses the increment in annual income or savings in costs per unit (ruble) of investments assuming their rational

utilization. Capital investments and profitability of capital. The economic significance of scientifically substantiated effectiveness norms and of the rigid application of these norms in selecting investment variants. Consideration of time in the calculations of construction output. It is important to fully realize that an overexpenditure of time means the diversion of a certain mass of current output into the reserve and a corresponding loss of potential income. (Kommunist, no. 10, 1969). R 754

330.190.5 COLLECTIVE ECONOMY

330.190.5 : 338.82 330.190.5 : 338.87
NEUENKIRSCH, G. Die Zusammenarbeit in der Gemeinwirtschaft. 21 p. A5 (Annalen der Gemeinwirtschaft, Genf, no. 1, Januar/Marz, 170, p. 77).

Die wachsende Kooperation und zunehmende Konzentration der offentlichen Unternehmen, der Unternehmen der gemeinnutzigen Wohnungswirtschaft, der freigemeinwirtschaftlichen und der genossenschaftlichen Unternehmungen. Die Konzentrationstendenz. Zunehmende Bedeutung der Infrastrukturunternehmen. Die Konzentration in offentlichen Netzmonopolen. Die Konzentration und Kooperation offentlicher Unternehmen im Bankbereich. Oeffentliche Kooperationen und Konzentrationen in Schrumpfungsbereichen. Gemeinnutziger "Stadtebau". Die Konsumgenossenschaften. Die Kooperation der gewerkschaftlich-genossenschaftlichen Banken. Zusammenarbeit mit den Sparkassen. Kooperation bei Infrastruktur vorhaben. R 755

330.191.4 REGIONAL ECONOMY

330.191.4(549) 711.2(549)
MacEWAN, A. Problems of interregional and intersectoral allocation: the case of Pakistan. 23 p. A5 (Pakistan development review, Karachi, no. 1, Spring, 1970, p. 1. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A multisectoral regional linear-programming planning model is used to investigate various aspects of Pakistan's "regional problem". The model serves to illustrate the dependence of the average productivity of a region upon the structure of demand in that region. The model aids in an examination of the dependence of regional comparative advantage upon political preferences regarding the regional allocation of welfare. The model is used to isolate the economic factors which are must

important in determining relative regional advantages. After a brief discussion of the assumptions and principles of design behind the model, the basic equations are laid out. Discussion of the analytic results obtained from various solutions to the problem embodied in the model. R 756

331 LABOUR. LABOUR ECONOMICS
See also: R 750

331.116.3 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
See also: R 758

331.116.3 : 656.61.073 : 331.617(78/79)
HARTMAN, P.T. Collective bargaining and productivity; the longshore mechanization agreement. Berkeley/Los Angeles, University of California press, 1969. 307 p. A5. Bibliogr. Geïll. Grafn. Tabn.

The major concern of the book is description and analysis of the elimination of featherbedding and resistance to change in Pacific Coast longshoring. The motives and conditions leading to the restrictive rules are examined. The changed attitudes and the problems in negotiating and implementing the abandonment of the rules and resistance are explored. The effects of rule abandonment on the work processes are described. Specific estimates are made of the productivity effects of the various rules changes. The effects on total employment, workforce composition, industry revenues and profits are examined. (Bibliography - 6 1/2 p. - of books, articles and government publications). R 757

331.155 ARBITRATION PROCESS

331.155 : 331.116.3(73)
PRASOW, P., and E. PETERS, Arbitration and collective bargaining; conflict resolution in labor relations. New York/St. Louis, McGraw-Hill, 1970. 426 p. A5. Bibliogr. (McGraw-Hill series in management).

A theoretical basis for understanding the arbitration process. Criteria are analyzed and illustrated through significant arbitral opinions. Analyzing the reasoning behind the arbitrator's awards and suggesting criteria on which arbitrators were in general agreements, as disagreement, such as the issue of clear language versus past practice. A theoretical framework combined with an empirical analysis. The central theme is a study of arbitral criteria and concepts which are at the core of the decision-making process. The approach is analytic and philosophical. The emphasis is on concept rather than technique. R 758

331.2 INTERINDUSTRY WAGE STRUCTURE
See also: R 751, R 885

331.2 : 338 : 62
WACHTER, M.L. Cyclical variation in the interindustry wage structure. 10 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 75. Tabn. Lit. opg.).

This paper attempts to show that the interindustry wage structure, represented by the coefficient of variation among two-digit industries, is a distributed lag function of the unemployment rate and changes in the cost of living. The relationship between earnings and wages for equal work. R 759

331.881 TRADE UNIONS

331.881(42) 331.881(73)
EDELSTEIN, J.D., and H.J. Ruppel. Convention frequency and oligarchic degeneration in British and American unions. 10 p. A4 (Administrative science quarterly, Ithaca, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 47. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

A study of British unions did not support the hypothesis, previously supported for American unions, that increasing organizational size, complexity, and age lead to a loss of membership control, as shown in the infrequency of national conventions. Greater size and complexity were associated with a greater frequency of conventions, probably in part because of the greater prevalence of district or occupational representation at conventions of the larger unions. No overall relationship between age and convention frequency was found among the larger British unions. The British findings are explained in terms of early organizational history and its lasting effects on formal structure and procedures, with the institutionalization of a relatively democratic convention itself being a factor in the preservation of its frequency. R 760

332 BANKING. CURRENCY. FINANCE

332.1 BANKING. BANKS
See also: R 776

332.1 : 332.116.1 : 332.7(430.1)
LUTZ, F.A. Geldschaffung durch die Banken. 17 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 1, 1970, p. 3).

Ein Angriff auf die Punkt, wonach die Existenz von Ueberschuszreserven, die Voraussetzung und die Ursache der Kreditexpansion seitens des Banksystems sei. Der Autor geht von dem deutschen Banksystem aus. Selbst ohne Ueberschusreserven konnen die Banke Ihre Krediten vergrosseren durch Rediskontierung von Sichteinlagen Wechsel oder fremden Wertpapieren.
R 761

332.11(492) 332.4.001.7(492) 332.453(492) 338.97(492) 351.82(492)
HOLTROP, M.W. Analyse en beleid; een en twintig jaarverslagen van de Nederlandsche bank N.V. 1946-1966. Amsterdam, Blikman en Sartorius, 1970. 429 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.

In dit boek zijn dié gedeelten van de over 21 jaren verschenen jaarverslagen gebundeld, welke geacht kunnen worden de beleidsinzichten van dr. Holtrop en hun ontwikkeling gedurende dit tijdvak weer te geven. Hierin wordt de periode 1946 t/m 1966 behandeld en met name de volgende onderwerpen: internationale conjuncturele ontwikkeling, handels- en betalingsverkeer, betalingsbalansontwikkeling, monetair evenwicht en monetair beleid, inflatoire verschijnselen en loonontwikkeling, de discussie over het internationale monetaire stelsel.

Summary: Analysis and policies. Twenty one annual reports of The Netherlands Bank, 1946-1966. The book contains those parts of the reports that give the views of the general lines of policy of Holtrop. Subjects: the international conjunctural development, trade and payments, development of the balance of payments, monetary balance, monetary policy, inflation, wages, and the international monetary system. (Dutch text). R 762

332.4 MONEY AND MONETARY POLICY
See also: R 762, R 771, R 774, R 827, R 865

332.4.001.7 : 332.815(73)
PIERSON, G. Effect of economic policy on the term structure of

interest rates (U.S.). 11 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge/Mass., no. 1, February, 1970, p. 1. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The objectives behind this paper are first to analyze the effects of various monetary, debt management, and fiscal policies on the term structure of interest rates on government securities and, secondly, to determine the implications of specifying a relationship between interest rates in accordance with the expectations hypothesis. A general "unrestricted" model is specified and estimated for the determination of interest rates based on demand and supply equations for each maturity classification of debt. Then, the restrictions on the relationships among rates implied by the expectations hypothesis is imposed on this model. The resulting "restricted" model is specified. Finally, the two models, restricted and unrestricted, are compared in terms of forecasting efficiency and with respect to their implications for monetary, fiscal, and debt management policies. R 763

332.402.2 : 330.115(549) 332.402.2 : 330.115 : 338.92
SNYDER, W.W. Money in a developing economy: a reappraisal (Pakistan). 8 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge/Mass., February, 1970, p. 54. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Reappraisal of the model described in "Money in a developing economy: a case study of Pakistan, 1953-1961" in The Review of economics and statistics, no. 4, November, 1964, p. 413. The predictive capacity of the originally estimated equations are tested in three ways. It is shown that the model and the data used to estimate the parameters are more generally typical of a stationary economy than a truly developing one. The questions fitted to the period 1953-1961 are largely inappropriate during the rapid development in Pakistan since 1961. R 764

332.402.2 : 330.187.2
BAIRD, C.W. Knut Wicksell on the integration of monetary and value theory. 10 p. A5 (Swedish journal of economics, Stockholm, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 101. Lit. opg.).

The author tries to show that Wicksell's monetary and value theories are consistent with latter day views on their integration. (D. Patinkin: "Money and interest and prices; an integration of monetary and value theory; New York, 1965). Wicksell's analysis proceeds through three stages "from the simple to the comples": simple exchange with no money market, ex-

change with a money market, and production with a money market. The second stage is most relevant to Patinkin's discussion, while the third involves the most familiar of Wicksell's theoretical constructs - the separation of the natural and market rates of interest. A review of the principles of the issues of the determinancy and the neutrality of the absolute level of money prices. R 765

332.402.2 : 338.972
STEIN, J.L. Monetary growth theory in perspective. 22 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 85. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

The aim of this paper is to discuss some topics in monetary growth theory where attention is focused upon aggregative variables. Neo-classical monetary growth models. The logical structure. Real balances as a producer's good in a neoclassical theory. Real balances as a consumer good. Flow money enters the economy. The instability elements in the the neoclassical model Keynes-Wicksell monetary growth models: the dynamics of price change, independent saving and investment functions, a heuristic exposition of the Keynes-Wicksell model. A possible synthesis of neoclassical and Keynes-Wicksell models. R 766

332.402.237.1 : 330.115
NIEHAUS, J. Die Geldnachfrage in einer "dynamischen" Optimierungstheorie des Zahlungssystems. 20 p. A5 (Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft und Statistik, Basel/Bern, no. 2, Juni, 1970, p. 129. Tabn.).

Für eine Tauschwirtschaft mit gegebenem Endverbrauch wird anhand eines linearen Programmierungsmodells gezeigt, wie sich die Wahl des Zahlungsmittels und die Nachfrage nach Geld (und anderen Lagerbestanden) durch die Minimierung der Aufbewahrungs- und Transaktionskosten bestimmen lasst. Das Modell ist insoweit dynamisch, als die Guterstrome von Tag zu Tag wechseln konnen. Anhand des Dualproblems wird ausgefuhrt, dass dem optimalen Zahlungsnetz ein System von Konkurrenzpreisen entspricht. Mit Hilfe von numerischen Beispielen werden verschiedene komparativ-statistische Eigenschaften die Zinsempfindlichkeit der Geldnachfrage. (Summary in English; resume en francais). R 767

332.402.237.1 : 339.32 : 332.815(73)
WEINTRAUB, R., and W.R. Hosek. Futher reflections on and investigations of money demand (U.S.). 17 p. A5 (The Journal of finance, Worcester, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 109. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A study of the empirical relationships between money demand on the one hand and income and the rate of interest on the other for the U.S. in the post-war period, 1947-1966. The essence of money demand theory. Discussion of the specific questions. Procedures and models. Eighteen demand functions for real money balances. The Two Stage Least Squares (T.S.L.S.). R 768

332.402.237.1 : 647.1(492)
NIEUWENBURG, C.K.F. New evidence on the determinants of the demand for money: an empirical study of Dutch households. 19 p. A5 (European economic review, Brussels, no. 2, Winter, 1969, p. 257. Bibliogr.).

This paper reports a linear regression analysis of individual data on liquid asset holdings, income and net worth of some 2.000 households from the 1960 Dutch Savings Survey. Four types of assets are distinguished: currency, balances with "giro" systems, balances on current account at commcercial banks, and interest-bearing balances. The problem and some notes on the literature. Purpose of this study and data used. Relation of liquid asset holdings to income and net worth. Multiple regressions on income and net worth. Simple regression equations. Simple regressions on income and net worth. R 769

332.453.2 BALANCE OF PAYMENT

332.453.2 : 330.187.4
GRAY, H.P. A Keynesian framework for the international accounts. 25 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 1, 1969, Band 103, p. 1. Tab.).

A new frame of reference for analysis of the balance of payments of capital-exporting nations. Defining the terms "net saving abroad" (N.S.A.). and "net investment abroad" (N.I.A.). N.S.A. is accomplished when the net value of a nation's stock of international assets is increased. N.I.A. is defined as the net acquisition of real international assets. Real international equilibrium exists when N.S.A. equals N.I.A. N.S.A. can be subdivided into autonomous and induced saving. The determinants of N.I.A. The determinants of induced saving. Examination, in

the light of the framework, of the consistency of the present international system. The framework takes a first step toward an effective integration of the current and capital accounts in the balance of payments and, in so doing, demonstrates clearly the basic inconsistency of the present system and emphasizes the crucial interrelationships which must dominate the problem of rational policy-making in a capital-exporting country with an overall payments deficit. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung, resume en francais, resumen espanol, riassunto italiano). R 770

332.453.2 : 332.4.001.7(73)
HOLBIK, K. United States balance of payments deficit and monetary policy. 21 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 1, 1969, Band 103, p. 160. Grafn. Tabn.).

The U.S. position as leader of the free world. Aspects of American leadership. The concepts of equilibrium and disequilibrium. The liquidity concept of deficit. The official settlements concept of deficit. Basic deficit. The concept of equilibrium. Basic factors involved in deficits. The deficits and the dollar as a world currency. Major measures designed to improve the U.S. balance-of-payments position 1959-1968. The 1968 program, emphasize costs in the flows of new U.S. funds into private investment abroad and tighten also the voluntary restraints on American bank and other lending overseas. Role of monetary policy. The contribution which U.S. monetary policy can be expected to make to an improvement in the American balance of international payments is to help curb price inflation and the sort of deterioration in U.S. competitive position which occured in the late 1950's. R 771

332.453.4 FOREIGN AID
See also: R 795, R 811, R 813

332.453.4 : 338.92(73) 332.453.4 : 338.92
DAVENPORT, D. The allocation of foreign aid: a cross section study (U.S.). 20 p. A5 (Indian economic journal, Bombay, no. 4/5, April/June, 1969, p. 458. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The size-distributions among the population of the aid-receiving world of various categories of official aid, and of U.S. aid in particular, in the three years period, 1962-1964, are examined. An attempt to identify as far as possible the sources of the inequality in the size-distributions, that is to determine those factors other than population size which underlie the amount

of aid each country received over the period, again distinguishing between various categories of aid. Multivariate regression analysis is applied to cross-section samples of aid-receiving countries with explanatory variables chose to reflect the major economic criteria which a priori judgement and official policy (insofar it can be ascertained) suggest might be important. R 772

332.577.2 MONETARY REFORM

332.577.2 : 338.92
WANGENHEIM, E. VON. Developing countries and monetary reform. 15 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 1, 1969, Band 103, p. 95. Tabn.).

Consideration of two principles of the system of Special Drawing Rights: 1. the separation of monetary reform and development policy, 2. created reserve assets should be distributed on the basis of objective criteria. The Articles of Agreement of the I.M.F. do not provide any information on how the member countries' quotas, proportional to which S.D.R.'s will be allocated, are to be determined. Analysis of the Bretton-Woods- and "Horie" formulas. The main conclusion is that if the I.M.F. quotas, as they are supposed to do, are to provide objective criteria, they must be revised as provided by Article III, 2 of the Charta and reemphasized by the Proposed Amendment. If one wishes to exclude allocative effects of monetary policy, there is no choice but to abandon international monetary policy at all. One of the ways by which development aid by monetary policy might be institutionalized is the following: For the purpose of distribution of S.D.R.'s only, the quotas of the developing countries could be multiplied by a factor greater than one and the allocation to the developing countries could be made proportional to the resulting products. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung, resume en francais, resumen espanol, riassunto italiano). R 773

332.6 MONEY MARKET

332.6 : 332.4.001.7(4)
McCLAM, W.D. Present interrelationships between money markets and foreign exchange markets (Europe). 22 p. A5 (Economie, Tilburg, no. 10, juli, 1970, p. 501. Grafn. Tabn.).

A discussion of some of the structural features of national and international money markets and the policy attitudes and tech-

niques of national authorities relating to developments in these markets. The author tries to give a broad picture of recent developments with particular reference to the situation existing in individual countries. The author confines his attention largely to the continental countries. Structural characteristics and policy instruments. Recent developments, 1967-69. R 774

332.67 PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING
See also: R 789, R 829, R 841

332.67 : 338.58 : 351.712(73)
MAASS, A. Public investment planning in the U.S.: analysis and critique. 33 p. A5 (Public policy, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, Winter 1970, p. 211. Lit. opg.).

During the New Deal period the U.S. government adopted two important techniques - multiple-purpose planning and benefit-cost analysis - for evaluating public investments in natural resources. Public investment planning was to be multi-objective, with the aid of the technique of benefit-cost analysis, and multiple-purpose planning. The author tries to explain that (a) the first goal, multi-objective planning, has not been realized, in part because of limitations, that have been imposed on the use of benefit-cost analysis and (b) that the second goal, multipurpose planning, has been overdeveloped, in part because the techniques used for this end have been used to compensate for the retarded development of benefit-cost analysis. R 775

332.7 CREDIT
See also: R 761, R 781

332.742.1 : 332.13(42) 332.742.1 : 332.13(430.1)
332.742.1 : 332.13(540)
MAIMBERG, R. About the theory and practice of the participation of deposit banks in the financing of capital projects (with reference to the conditions in Germany, England and India). 11 p. A5 (Indian economic journal, Bombay, no. 4/5, April/June, 1969, p. 496. Lit. opg.).

Some of the developing countries face the problem, whether deposit banks should be strictly confined to the financing of turnover or whether they should also be given additional functions in the realm of the financing of capital projects. The experiences made in England and Germany with their different systems. In India circumstances demand - the reasons, however,

being somewhat different than in Germany at the time - a more rapid growth of a capital-intensive industry. R 776

332.742.1 : 338.963/.964(669)
FAUST, G. Small industries credit scheme in Northern Nigeria: an analysis of operational and lending patterns. 23 p. A5 (Nigerian journal of economic studies, Ibadan, no. 2, July, 1969, p. 205. Afb. Tabn.).

The experience of the Small Industries Credit Scheme Fund (S.I.C.) has shown that supervised credit for the small-scale entrepreneur can work but only with adequate technical and managerial assistance and favourable government policies and incentives. The concept of supervised credit on which S.I.C. was established. Operational analysis. Portfolio analysis. An intercategory comparison using six indicators to show how loan funds were invested and utilized to determine investment performance. Description of the lending activities in each industrial category. R 777

332.815 INTEREST RATES
See also: R 763, R 768, R 827

332.815(540)
KAUSHIK, S.K. The structure of interest rates in India. 22 p. A5 (Artha vijnana, Bombay, no. 4, December, 1969, p. 589. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

An attempt is made to examine the movements of various rates of interest to reflect on their long-run behaviour and to quantify the relationship between long-term rates of interest and short-term rates of interest in India for the period 1948-49 to 1967-68. The substitutability between long-term bonds and equity shares. The study relates mainly to the organized money market. R 778

332.815 : 338.984
NATHAN, D. Some aspects of the rate of interest in planning. 10 p. A5 (Indian economic planning, Bombay, no. 4/5, April/June, 1969, p. 544. Lit. opg.).

With the increased attention paid to planning problems there has been a lot of discussion on setting the rate of interest. The rate of interest is an instrument of economic calculation - it

relates values in different time periods. This economic calculation may be carried out entirely at the central level or it may be decentralized. An examination of the decentralized procedures. Some propositions relating the rate of interest to the rate of growth. R 779

333 LAND AND PROPERTY. REAL ESTATE

333.013.6 AGRARIAN REFORM
See also: R 799

333.013.6(540) 338 : 63(540)
RAULET, H.M., and J.S. Uppal. The social dynamics of economic development in rural Punjab. 12 p. A5 (Asian survey, Berkeley, no. 4, April, 1970, p. 336).

The Punjab ranks high among the Indian states in increase in agricultural production since 1950. The development of irrigation schemes. The problems of caste and landownership. The joint system of land tenure. The tenancy patterns go back into the 19th century and have important implications. Relationship between landlord and tenant. Problematic in the economic development of the countryside is the participation of the small peasants and other village poor. Increases in output as a result of the application of a new technology. R 780

333.32 HOUSING PROBLEMS
See also: R 788

333.32 : 332.742.1(44) 728 : 332.742.1(44)
CABANE, M. Le financement du logement en France. 66 p. A5 (La Documentation francaise; notes et etudes documentaires, Paris, nos. 3704/3705, juillet 3, 1970, p. 1. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn.).

Ce qui caractérise le système francaise de financement du logement. C'est la part preponderante que l'Etat y prend, comparativement aux capitaux prives. Le financement aide. L'aide à la construction neuve. Les financements principaux et les financements complementaires. L'aide à l'amelioration de l'habitat ancien. Le regime general. L'aide particuliere à l'habitat rural. L'aide directe à l'occupant. Le financement non aide. Les organismes preteurs. Le marche hypothecaire. R 781

333.39 LAND SPECULATION

333.39(73)
YEARWOOD, R.M. Land subdivision and development: American attitudes on land subdivision and its controls. 14 p. A5 (American journal of economics and sociology, Lancaster, no. 2, February, 1970, p. 113. Lit. opg.).

Investigation into the scope and effectiveness of land use controls in the U.S. today, with particular emphasis upon subdivision regulations. The research upon subdivision regulations. The research highlighted the extent of speculation in land, the problems it causes, and the consequences for land use controls. Problems of land use planning increase in relation to the amount of development. Land speculation in the 19th century and 20th century attitudes. Free enterprises and land use regulation. R 782

333.5 RURAL TAXATION

333.5 : 336.2
HICKS, U.K. Rural taxation and its contribution to development. 21 p. A5 (Development and change, The Hague, no. 3, 1969/1970, p. 30).

The economic significance of rural sectors. The contribution of taxation to development. The objectives of agricultural policy. Possible bases for rural taxation. Discussion of a relatively small number of taxes which seem to have something individual of intrinsic interest to contribute to experience. The flat acreage base. Land Revenue and the Zamindars in British India. Land Tax is a good tax for rural conditions in developing countries. The principle of the Lump Sum Assessment. The Japanese rice levy. Produce taxes are not in principle very desirable taxes. The situation in the advanced countries. The policy of the E.E.C. countries. R 783

336 PUBLIC FINANCE

336.001.7 FISCAL POLICY
See also: R 833

336.001.7 : 336.31(73)
HUNTER, J.S.H. The Roosa doctrine and the shiftability thesis; application to debt management in the United States. 21 p. A5

(Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 1, 1969, Band 103, p. 110. Tabn.).

Modus operandi of the Roosa doctrine. Application of the Roosa doctrine to debt management. Impact on lenders and on borrowers. Implications for counter-cyclical debt management. The shoftability thesis. The shoftability of the debt is defined as the ease with which holders of interest-bearing securities can convert to cash. Portfolio policies of financial institutions. Objectives of debt management in the U.S. Conclusion: the policy dilemma. Close affinity between the Roosa doctrine and the shiftability thesis. The latter is essentially a refinement of the former but is capable of more direct application to debt management. The Roosa cannot adequately explain the portfolio policies adopted by commercial banks and other financial institutions in the U.S. in the period since 1952. The Roosa doctrine gives a basis in theory for the pursuit of policy objectives. Draw-backs of counter-cyclical and pro-cyclical policies. A compromise solution (Deutsche Zusammenfassung; resume en francais; resumen espanol, riassunto italiano).
R 784

336.001.7 : 339.12 : 355(73)
METCALF, C.E. Fiscal policy and the poor: the case of Vietnam (U.S.). 23 p. A5 (Public policy, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, Winter, 1970, p. 187. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Discussion of the distributional impact specifically the impact on the poverty population, of fiscal policies designed to deal with the influence, direct or indirect, of the war in Vietnam on the U.S. economy. The manner in which the poverty population is affected by fiscal action taken primarily for non-distributional reasons: specifically, actions designed to counteract inflationary pressures fueled in large part by the war, and actions designed to offset the expected deflationary impact of a reduction of military activities, should the war end. Public policy and the income distribution. Inflation and unemployment: the distributional impact. Fiscal policy during the war: the federal income tax surcharge. Fiscal policy after the war.
R 785

336.12 FULL EMPLOYMENT BUDGET SURPLUS

336.12 : 331.6 : 338.972.3(73)
SMYTH, D.J. The full employment budget surplus: is it a useful

policy guide. 12 p. A5 (Public policy, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 2, Winter, 1970, p. 289. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

Using the full employment budget surplus as a measure of discretionary fiscal policy and of the resulting fiscal impact does not restrict the operation of fiscal policy in the same way as attempting to maintain a full employment budget surplus of zero. The author tries to prove that the use of the full employment budget surplus as a policy tool is unwise because it fails to measure uniquely either discretionary changes in budget structure or the resulting fiscal impact.
R 786

336.2 TAXES. FISCAL POLICY
See also: R 783, R 802, R 825, R 868

336.2 : 332.453(71)
KENNEDY, T.J. The Canadian white paper: international tax planning. 17 p. A5 (Bulletin for international fiscal documentation, Amsterdam, nos. 2 + 3, February + March, 1970, pp. 54 + 112).

Foreign-source income of Canadians. Other foreign investment income. Foreign business profits and wages earned abroad. Flow-through of foreign withholding taxes. "Foreign business corporations". Foreign source capital gains and losses. Canadian-source income of non-residents. Withholding tax. Dividends. Interest. Royalties, rents, management fees subject to non-residents withholding tax. Non-residents-owned investment corporations (N.R.O.S.). Thin capitalization. Capital gains. Branch profits tax.
R 787

336.211 : 333.32 : 352(73) 336.5 : 333.32 : 352(73)
OATES, W.E. The effects of property taxes and local public spending on property values; an empirical study of tax capitalization and the Tiebout hypothesis. 15 p. A5 (Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 6, November/December, 1969, p. 957. Lit. opg.).

Little hard empirical evidence indicating whether property taxes are in fact capitalized and, if so, to what extent. The conceptional framework for examining the effects of property taxes and local expenditure programs on property values. Local public budgets and the Tiebout model. Empirical study involving fifty-three residential communities in northeastern New Jersey. Other determinants of local property values. Locating operational measures of the variables. Major problem in the selection of vari-

ables is determining a reasonable index of output for local public services. By far the largest single item in local public budgets is primary and secondary education. The results of the study appear consistent with a model of the Tiebout variety in which rational consumers weigh (to some extent at least) the benefits from local public services against the cost of their tax liability in choosing a community of residence: people do appear willing to pay more to live in a community which provides a high-quality program of public which provides a high-quality program of public services (or in a community which provides the same program of public services with lower tax rates). R 788

336.215 : 332.67 : 35.078.5(669)
PHILLIPS, A. The significance of Nigeria's income tax relief incentive. 22 p. A5 (Nigerian journal of economic studies, Ibadan, no. 2, July, 1969, p. 115. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

An attempt to analyze the significance of tax incentives from the micro angle. The micro approach is an attempt to assess the significance of the tax incentive programme in the investment decisions of beneficiaries. The significance of Nigeria's income tax relief (I.T.R.) device to industry. The pioneer companies sector. The incentive value of I.T.R. Tax relief and investment behaviour. The survey approach. Comparative profit approach. Further evidence on the significance of tax holiday. R 789

336.249(42)
MacLEOD, J.S. Estate duty in Great Britain. 11 p. A5 (Bulletin for international fiscal documentation, Amsterdam, no. 5, May, 1970, p. 203. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Summary of the general principles of estate duty in Great Britain. General structure of estate duty. Property passing on a death. Jurisdiction. Valuation. Deductions and reliefs. Aggregation. Rates of duty. Accountability and incidence. Detailed analysis of the estate duty changes introduced by the Finance act 1969. The relationship between the charging sections. Discretionary trusts. Accumulation trusts. Interests in expectancy. Rates of duty. Obejects of national, scientific, historical or artistic interest. R 790

336.3 PUBLIC DEBTS

336.3(540)
SRINIVASA MURTHY, A.P. India's external public debt servicing capacity. 13 p. A5 (Indian economic journal, Bombay, no. 4/5, April/June, 1969, p. 507. Lit. opg.).

An examination of India's debt servicing capacity in respect to the external loans taken since 1951. The implications of the examination for further external borrowing to finance economic development. Size of external public debt. Debt servicing capacity. The liquidity problem. Long-term aspect of debt-servicing capacity. "Debt-cycle model". Rules of the foreign aid game. R 791

337 PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

337.3 TARIFFS

337.3 35.078.5
KEMP, M.C., and Takashi Nagiski. Domestic distortions, tariffs, and the theory of optimum subsidy. 9 p. A5 (Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 6, November/December, 1969, pp. 1011 + 1005. Lit. opg.).

Purpose of this note is to question two related propositions of Jagdish Bhagwati and Ramaswami (The Journal of political economy, no. 1, February, 1963, p. 44; See: J 2278) and to rehabilitate a proposition of Hagen. It is argued that two subsidiary propositions of Bhagwati and Ramaswami are false. These are that no tariff (export subsidy) may exist which is superior to free trade in the presence of a domestic distortion, and that no production tax-cum-subsidy may yield greater welfare than non-intervention when the nation has monopoly power. Hagen argued that if wage rates in import-competing manufacturing industry are higher than those in agriculture, it is in the public interest that manufacturing industry are higher than those in agriculture, it is in the public interest that manufacturing be protected by a prohibitive import study. It was soon shown that free trade may be preferable to no trade. Kemp and Nagishi put forward, that Hagen's argument can be successfully reformulated in terms of a positive, possibly nonprohibitive second-best tariff. Comment by Jagdish Bhagwati, V.K. Ramaswami, and T.N. Srinivasan. R 792

337.3(52) 382.14(52)
HOLLERMAN, L. Liberalization and Japanese trade in the 1970's. 11 p. A5 (Asian survey, Berkeley, no. 5, May, 1970, p. 427).

Among the proposals for change in Japan's development formula, the call for thoroughgoing economic liberalization is by far the most fundamental. There is a marked cultural lag in Japanese thinking and policy. Various inconsistencies may be observed, particularly with regard to liberalization. Patterns of Japanese trade. Japan cannot achieve a diversified position on the frontier of the new industries as readily as she did in the conventional heavy and chemical industries. Japan's trade with Western Europe. Prospects for a considerable expansion of Japan's trade with Southeast Asia during the next decade do not seem particularly bright. The liberalization controversy. Aside from the benefits of increased access to Western capital and technology, there are three principal ways in which liberalization would make a positive contribution to the achievement of Japan's goals for 1980. R 793

337.4 EXPORT-PERFORMANCE LICENSING SCHEME

337.4(549)
HECOX, W.E. The export-performance licensing scheme (Pakistan). 26 p. A5 (Pakistan development review, Karachi, no. 1, Spring 1970, p. 24. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A review of the rationale which lay behind the initial creation of the export-performance licensing scheme. A look at the evaluation of its organization and administration. Analysis of the degree to which the export-performance licensing scheme's rate structure is compatible with the professed rational for the scheme's existence. Some comments concerning the desirability of continuing the export-performance licensing scheme as a part of Pakistan's export-incentive package. R 794

337.4 : 338.92 : 339.32 332.453.4 : 338.92 : 339.32
TEWES, T. Exporthilfe oder Investitionshilfe; ein Problem der Entwicklungspolitik. 18 p. A5 (Weltwirtschafliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 1, 1969, Band 103, p. 77. Graf.).

Die Beziehung zwischen Exporthilfe und Investitionshilfe im Zusammenfassung mit dem Sozialproduktwachstum in Entwicklungslander. Die Beziehung zwischen Exporthilfe und Investitionshilfe im Rahmen eines kurzfristigen Gleichgewichtsmodells. Ergebnis der Betrachtung. Beide Formen der Hilfe sind vollkommen substitutional. Allerdings ist Exporthilfe besser als Investitionshilfe zur Steigerung der Sozialprodukts geeignet, da die Wirkung der erhohten Exporte fur die Steigerung des Sozialprodukts grosser ist als die gleichstarke Erhohung der Schenkungen und Nettokapitalimporte. Die Beziehung zwischen Exporthilfe und Investitionshilfe im Rahmen einer langfristigen (Wachstums-) Modells. Exporte und Nettokapitalimporte bilden komplementare Faktoren zur Erreichung des Sozialproduktwachstums. Untersucht man, welche Aenderung das Ausmass der Investitionshilfe und der Exporthilfe bei einer Erhohung des Sozialproduktwachstums erfahren muss, es gilt ebenfalls, dass in keinem Fall eine eindeutige Antwort moglich ist, sondern dass diese von der konkreten Situation abhangt. (Summary in English, resume en francais, resumen espanol, riassunto italiano). R 795

337.9(4) EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET. EUROMARKET
See also: R 835, R 837

337.9(4)
BINSWANGER, H.C., und H. Mayrzedt. Was wird aus den Neutralen bei der Erweiterung der E.W.G. 10 p. A5 (Europa-Archiv, Frankfurt a/M., no. 10, Mai 25, 1970, p. 347. Lit. opg.).

Die politische Zielsetzung der E.W.G. Verdünnung des "politischen Gehalts" der E.W.G. Drohende Isolierung der Neutralen. Die Moglichkeit einer Mitgliedschaft mit Neutralitatsvorbehalt. Kreiskys Drei-Plasen-Plan in aktueller Sicht. Die Idee der Vereinigten Staaten von Europa aus der Sicht der Neutralen. Institutionelle Trennung zwischen Wirtschafts- und Aussenpolitik. R 796

337.9(4) : (41-44)
COSGROVE, C.A. Die Auswirkungen eines britischen E.W.G.-Beitritts auf die Entwicklungslander der Commonwealth. 11 p. A5 (Europa-Archiv, Frankfurt a/M., no. 10, Mai 25, 1970, p. 357. Lit. opg.).

Die Problematik einer Assoziierung. Die von Grossbritannien aus den Assoziierungsabkommen zu ubernehmenden Verpflichtungen. Die Bedeutung der Assoziation fur die Entwicklungslander des Commonwealth. Grossbritanniens Beitrag zum Europaischen Entwicklungsfonds. Assoziierung als Ersatz fur Commonwealth-Lander und Hongkongs. Die Aussichten fur ein welt-

weites Präferenzsystem. Die Aufgaben für die Beitrittsverhandlungen. R 797

338 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

338 : 63 AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
See also: R 780, R 799, R 813

338 : 63 : 338.97 : 31(44) 351.82 : 63(44)
WEBER, A. Entwicklung der franzosischen Landwirtschaft bis zum Jahre 1985. 10 p. A4 (Agrarwirtschaft, Hannover, no. 5, Mai, 1970, p. 149. Lit. opg.).

Darstellung und Bemerkungen zum Bericht der Vedel-Kommission. Wachsendes Ungleichgewicht zwischen Produktion und Nachfrage. Unzureichende Entfaltung der franzosischen Ernahrungsindustrie im Vergleich zu den Partnerlandern der E.W.G. Ueberalterte Sozialstruktur der franzosischen Landwirtschaft. Die Vorschlage der Vedel-Kommission fur eine neue Agrarpolitik als Ergebnis der Diskussion verschiedener Modelle. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung; summary in English). R 798

338.011 PRODUCTIVITY
See also: R 863

338.011 : 333.013.6(72) 338.011 : 338 : 63(72)
MUELLER, M.W. Changing patterns of agricultural output and productivity in the private and land reform sectors in Mexico, 1940-60. 15 p. A5 (Economic development and cultural change, Chicago, no. 2, January, 1970, p. 240. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A look at the record of the land reform sector and the private farmers over the twenty-year period of 1940-60, comparing their relative performances, and investigating the sources of their productivity gains. The conclusion emerges that although the land reform sector did not do as well as the private sector in the first of these decades, in the second decade the record of the land reform sector is just as good if not better than that of the private sector. R 799

338.011 : 338 : 62(85) 338.011 : 338 : 62(73)
CLAQUE, Ch. The determinants of efficiency in manufacturing industries in an underdeveloped country. 18 p. A5 (Economic development and cultural change, Chicago, no. 2, January, 1970, p. 188. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Comparison of the level of efficiency in eleven manufacturing industries in Peru and the United States. Description of the methodology employed in the comparison of efficiency levels in the two countries. Exploration of alternative hypotheses about the relation between relative efficiency and the type of technology required by different industries. The role of competition in the determination of relative efficiency. R 800

338.455 MASS PRODUCTION

338.455 : 304
VERSHOFEN, W. Massenfertigung als soziale Notwendigkeit. 22 p. A5 (Jahrbuch der Absatz- und Verbrauchsforschung, Nurnberg, no. 4, 1969, p. 259. Lit. opg.).

Der Begriff der Massenfertigung. Die Massenfertigung setzt die Massenabnahme voraus. Die "Fungibilitat" des Erzeugnisses. Anzahl der an Massenfertigung beteiligten Personen. Die beiden Objektbereiche: Bestand- und Zubehortelle- und verbrauchsfertige Waren. Massenfertigung ist weniger konjunkturempfindlich. Der klassische Rationalisierungsprozess von Henry Ford. R 801

338.5 PRICE AND VALUE. PRICES
See also: R 885

338.5 : 336.2
KREHM, W. La stabilité des prix et le secteur public. 42 p. A5 (Revue économique, Paris, no. 3, mai, 1970, p. 425. Grafn. Tabn.).

Dans la littérature économique, l'effet de l'impôt sur le niveau general des prix a ete rarement aborde. Cette lacune est due en partie au biais introduit par la theorie marginaliste. Fondant son raisonnement sur l'acte achat-vente, elle est mal outillee pour prendre en consideration les problemes qui apparaissent du fait de l'existence du secteur public. Ces dépenses correspondant a la production non marchande du secteur public, sont couvertes par l'impot qui s'incorpore dans les prix. Dans les pays d'économie mixte, parallelement a la croissance relative du secteur public, le prelevement social a eu tendance a devenir une proportion plus importance du prix. R 802

338.5 : 330.173.2 OLIGOPOLY

338.5 : 330.173.2
HAWKINS, C.J. On the sales revenue maximization hypothesis. 12 p. A5 (Journal of industrial economics, Oxford, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 129. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

The author tries to reconsider the Baumol model (W.J. Baumol: "On the theory of oligopoly" in Economica, London, no. 99, August, 1958, p. 187; See: F 947) in the light of Shepherd's: "On sales-maximizing and oligopoly behaviour" in Economica, London, no. 116, November, 1962, p. 420; See: R 804 to see whether any firm conclusions can be drawn, even in inter-dependent oligopoly - the case that Shepherd mainly considers. The relevant sections of Shepherd's critique. Outline of Baumol's model. R 803

338.5 : 330.173.2
SHEPHERD, W.G. On sales-maximizing and oligopoly behaviour. 5 p. A5 (Economica, London, no. 116, November, 1962, p. 420. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

An examination of Baumol's "theory of oligopoly" in Economica, London, no. 99, August, 1958, p. 187; See: F 947. This approach is based on the hypothesis that oligopolist firms maximize their total sales rather than their total profits, subject to a minimum profit constraint. The author intends to dispel any lingering notion that sales-maximization can explain the behavior of the firm in conditions of oligopoly as this term is customarily defined, that is, where interdependence in decision-making is present in a group of rival firms. R 804

338.58 COSTS
See also: R 775, R 821, R 869

338.58
ANTHONY, R.N. What should "cost" mean (U.S.). 11 p. A4 (Harvard business review, Boston, no. 3, May/June, 1970, p. 121. Geill. Lit. opg.).

The comptroller general of the U.S. recently produced a report which accepted the feasibility of developing cost concepts and standards, and the matter is now before Congress. A. maintains that the time is ripe to end the confusion over what "cost" means in business situations. This is especially important in

contractual arrangements where costs of materials or services are a factor. A. gives his ideas on what the bases of the standards should be, how the task should be approached, and how the undertaking should be organized. R 805

338.58: 330.115:658.524
KOOT, R.S., and D.A. Walker. Short-run cost functions of a multi-product firm. 11 p. A5 (Journal of industrial economics, Oxford, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 118. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The author tests linear, quadratic, and cubic cost functions for a multi-product manufacturing firm. For each individual product and for the aggregate cost-output relationship, total direct costs are linearly related to current output. Average variable costs are constant and equal to constant marginal costs. No cost interrelationships among products are found, and it is concluded that the constant average variable costs of the individual products are independent of each other. R 806

338.58 : 338.01 : 380.1 : 382
KIYOSHI IKEMOTO. Specific factors of production and the comparative costs theory. 10 p. A5 (Kobe university economic review, Kobe, no. 15, 1969, p. 23. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

A simplified model including specific as well as generic factors of production is constructed so as to demonstrate the significance and speciality due to the existence of specific industrial agents. Then this model is used to illustrate some interesting problems of working, particularly Harrod's version of the law of comparative costs. A simplified construction model including both specific and generic industrial agents. The effects of changes in factor endowments. R 807

338.87 CONCENTRATION
See also: R 755

338.87 : 334
KOHLER, R. Die Konzentrationsbewegung bei genossenschaftlichen Unternehmungsgruppen. 15 p. A5 (Annalen der Gemeinwirtschaft, Genf, no. 1, Januar/Marz, 1970, p. 37).

Das Problem der Konzentration wird hauptsächlich unter seinem wirtschaftlichen Gesichtspunkt betrachtet. Einige Gedanken über den wahren Gehalt der genossenschaftlichen Demo-

kratic stehen im Vordergrund. Ideologie und genossenschaftliche Konzentration. Die wirtschaftliche Konzentration bei den Konsumgenossenschaften. Die Kriterien der Konzentrationserscheinung. R 808

338.87 : 381.81 338.87 : 656.073
RIDDER, K. Vertikale Konzentration, Diversifikation und freier Wettbewerb im Verkehr. Gottingen, VandenHoeck & Ruprecht, 1969. 196 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Beitrage aus dem Institut fur Verkehrswissenschaft an der Universitat, Munster, Heft 57).

Die Untersuchung beschränkt sich im wesentlichen auf die Verkehrstrager Strassenguterverkehr und Binnenschiffahrt. Erscheinungsformen und Ausmass der vertikalen Konzentration und der Diversifikation. Die okonomischen Wirkungen der vertikalen Konzentration und der Diversifikation. Moglichkeiten staatlicher Massnahmen. (Bibliographie - 11 1/2 S. - von Buchern und Aufsatzen). R 809

338.92 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND AREAS
See also: R 764, R 772, R 773, R 795, R 823, R 830

338.92(5-011)
NIEUWENHUYZE, C.A.O. VAN. Development a challenge to whom; an essay on the present state and the next stage in development studies, with special reference to sociology and with examples from the Middle East. The Hague/Paris, Mouton, 1969. 203 p. A5 (Studies in the social sciences, no. 10).

Basic questions in regard to development that are usually taken for granted, are here phrased anew. They refer to such matters as the natural unit of development, the theoretical conception of development, the range of phenomena involved in development , the question who controls development, and development goals. Problems of evaluation and of feedback are also discussed. The author comes up with a world-wide perspective in which to envisage development. The theoretical considerations offered are presented in their immediate relevance to actual practice: the Middle East. So the book can also be read as a case study in Middle Eastern development problems. R 810

338.92 301 : 338.92 332.453.4 : 338.92 338.972 : 338.92 338.984 : 338.92 37 : 338.92
PONSIOEN, J.A. National development; a sociological contribu-

tion. The Hague, Mouton, 1968. 286 p. A5. Tabn. (Publications of the Institute of social studies, series maior, vol. 18).

The central, all-embracing theme is that development is a policy concept, that the process of development is a policy guided one. Identifying development. Development as an international movement. Colonization and decolonization movements within various types of colonization. The assistance to developing countries. Development as an emancipation movement within international relations. Differentiating development. Explanatory models of development. Planning for development. Education in developing countries. R 811

338.92(83) 323(83)
ESSER, K. Das chilenische Entwicklungsexperiment; Bilanz der ersten christlich-demokratischen Regierung Lateinamerikas. 10 p. A5 (Europa-Archiv, Bonn, no. 12, Juni 25, 1970, p. 431).

Charakteristika der Entwicklung Chiles bis 1964. Programm der christlich-demokratischen Regierung. Die Strukturreformen der christlich-demokratischen Regierung. Politisch-soziale und wirtschaftliche Entwicklung. Politische und Entwicklungs-Perspektiven. Bedeutung des chilenischen Experiments fur andere Lander Lateinamerikas. R 812

338.92 : 332.453.4 : 338 : 63
CLERC, F. Les problemes politiques et moraux du développement agricole du tiers monde. 13 p. A5 (Problemes de l'Europe, Paris/Rome, no. 47, 1970, p. 19. Lit. opg.).

Le développement agricole est la condition de la survie physique du nombre d'habitants de pays du Tiers monde, de leur equilibre social, de leur independance politique et de leur croissance economique. Les obstacles au développement de l'agriculture. Ce que les pays industrialises peuvent faire pour le developpement agricole du Tiers monde. R 813

338.92(729.87) 351.82(729.87)
SEERS, D. A step towards a political economy of development; illustrated by the case of Trinidad/Tobago. 37 p. A5 (Social and economic studies, Kingston, no. 3, September, 1969, p. 217. Lit. opg. Tab.).

A survey of recent changes in output and employment in Trini-

dad. A simple framework for economic analysis of an exporter of primary products. The political constraints on employment policy. Hypothetical solutions: a possible pattern of full employment. A scenario for aviable Trinidadian economy in the 1980's. Changes necessary in Trinidad in the meantime. R 814

338.924 INDUSTRIALIZATION
See also: R 888, R 889, R 890

338.924 : 331.6(492.94)
KNIBBELER, D.J.M. La reconversion dans la province du Limbourg neerlandais. 13 p. A5 (Reflets et perspectives de la vie economique, Bruxelles, no. 2, 1970, p. 137).

Les modifications survenues dans le secteur de l'énergie depuis 1958 ont incite le Gouvernement neerlandais a faire proceder a la fermeture progressive des charbonnages. L'action entreprise dans le secteur charbonnier afin de reintegrer les travailleurs licencies dans le processus de production en creant de nouveaux emplois, a eu des resultats estimes satisfaisants. Analyse des points saillants dans la question du personnel. Motivations pour liberer le personnel. Les resultats de 1965 a 1969. Programmation sociale. Notions essentielles de la reconversion. R 815

338.924(7/8=6) 351.824.1(7/8=6)
INDUSTRIAL development in Latin America. 75 p. A4 (Economic bulletin for Latin America, New York, no. 2, 1969, p. 3. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The present stage of industrial development in Latin America. Scale of the manufacturing sector and features of its development. Technology, efficiency and productivity. Institutional framework and financing. Employment and manpower problems. Integration and the export of manufactures to world markets. Outline of Latin America's major industrial development problems. Economic calculation requirements in an industrialized society. Import substitution, methods of industrial promotion and allocation of resources. Economic use of capital and acceleration of development. Use of manpower and alternative techniques. Financing of industrial expansion and efficiency and productivity of industrial activities. The Latin American enterprise and technical modernization requirements. Problems relating to regional integration and progressive opening of markets to foreign competition. The instruments of industrial development policy. Elements of an industrial development strategy. R 816

338.97 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
See also: R 762

338.97(7/8=6) 304(7/8=6) 312(7/8=6)
MICKLIN, M. Demographie, economic, and social change in Latin America: an examination of causes and consequences. 24 p. A5 (The Journal of developing areas, Macomb (Ill.), no. 2, January, 1970, p. 173).

A contribution toward the specification of some of the dimensions of change in human societies. An attempt to identify the relative cause and effect relationships among some of the demographic, economic, and social dimensions of change in Latin America. Dimensions of change in human societies. The problem of causation. The rates of change are relatively strongly related to subsequent levels of development for the same variable, even when prior levels are eliminated as influential factors. Implications for change in Latin America. R 817

338.97 : 31 FORECASTS. FORECASTING
See also: R 798

338.97 : 31(4)
RAY, G.F. Short-term economic forecasting in Europe-forecasting methods of 18 European research institutes. 32 p. A5 (European economic review, Brussels, no. 2, Winter, 1969, p. 275).

The aim of this report is to describe and analyze the forecasting methods of the economic research institutes associated within the framework of Association d'Instituts Europeens de Conjuncture Economiques. Twice a year, these institutes exchange their views concerning the short-term economic prospects of their country, these forecasts provide the basis of their discussions at the meetings of A.I.E.C.E. concerning the European economic situation. On forecasting. Contents of report. Some general characteristics of forecasters and forecasts. Econometrics: pros and cons. Philosophy of the forecasting process. Forecasting in the several sectors of economic life. R 818

338.972 BUSINESS CYCLES, ECONOMIC GROWTH
See also: R 786, R 811

338.972 : 330.115
WILLIAMSON, J. A simple neo-Keynesian growth model. 15 p. A5 (The Review of economic studies, Edinburgh, no. 110, April, 1970, p. 157. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

The model developed in this paper is described as neo-Keynesian rather than Keynesian because it also incorporate those automatic market forces which, according to post-Keynesian analysis, would ultimately tend to restore an equilibrium employment level. These consist of liquidity and net wealth effects, generated by a Phillips-curve explanation of the inflationary process, operating on the stock of outside money and bonds. The inclusion of these effects is a natural extension into the long-run of Keynes' short-run model. Constructing the model. Simplifying assumptions. The behaviour of the model. The stable and the unstable zone. Examination of the effects of monetary policy in the model, and, in particular, whether money is neutral and whether the quantity theory conclusion that monetary expansion leads to a proportionate rise in the price level holds. Relating the model to that of Harrod and to the neo-classical model. R 819

338.972 : 330.115(73)
HOWREY, E.P. Structural change and postwar economic stability: an econometric test (U.S.). 8 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge/Mass., no. 1, February, 1970, p. 18. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tab.).

The paper is concerned with tests of the hypothesis that structural change has been an important determinant of the relative stability that has been enjoyed by the U.S. economy during the postwar period. The tests involve a comparison of the properties of two identically specified models, the parameters of which have been estimated separately from annual data for the subperiods 1921-1941 and 1946-1966. First, the properties of a simple multiplier model estimated from interwar and postwar data are explored. Second, a multiplier-accelerator model is examined. The different results obtained from a comparison of the two periods seem to indicate that a complete resolution of the structural-change hypothesis cannot be accomplished within the context of these two models. R 820

338.972 : 330.115 : 338.58
FREY, B.S. Probleme und heute und die Theorie des optimalen Wirtschaftswachstums. 23 p. A5 (Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Volkswirtschaft und Statistik, Basel, Bern, no. 2, Juni, 1970, p. 149. Graf. Tabn.).

Die grundlegende Formulierung und die wichtigste Ergebnisse der herrschenden Theorie des optimalen Wachstums. Analyse einiger drangigen Probleme der Gegenwart mit Hilfe des erarbeiteten Instrumentariums. Solche dringliche Probleme im Zusammenhang mit den Wachstum sind: die internationale und interne Einkommensverteilung, Bevolkerungswachstum, die Praferenzanderung und die drohende Selbstvernichtung der Menschen durch Krieg. Die Kosten- und Nutzenfunktionen mussen durch zusatzliche Elemente ergant werden, um derartige Aspekte einzuschliessen. Es wird gezeigt, dass dies einerseits durch theoretische Ueberlegungen und andererseits durch Ansatze moglich ist, die die quantitative Messung in den Vordergrund rucken. Die Schlussfolgerung drangt sich auf, dass die Theorie des optimalen Wachstums gut daran tate, sich vor der Konstruktion von Modellen immer gleicher (abstrakter) Fragestellungen zu losen und sich nun den unaufschiebbaren Problemen der Gegenwart zuzuwenden. (Summary in English in English, resume en francais). R 821

338.983 INDUSTRIAL LOCATION

338.983(540) 338 : 62(540) 351.824.1(540)
ROTH, L. Industrial location and Indian government policy. 14 p. A5 (Asian survey, Berkeley, no. 5, May, 1970, p. 383. Tabn.).

The first Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948. The Industries Development and Regulation Act of 1951. Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Methods of locational control. Public establishments. The major industrial states are well represented by projects. However, states such as Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar, which are less industrialized, have also received a number of government projects. Private establishments. Distribution of registered factories by state 1951 and 1961. Industrial estates. R 822

338.984 PLANNING, NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS
See also: R 779, R 811, R 890

338.984 : 338.92
PACKARD, P.C., and D. Wit. Government and the implementa-

tion of economic plans in new and emerging states. 13 p. A5 (Development and change, The Hague, no. 3, 1969/1970, p. 1. Afbn. Lit. opg.).

Since the purpose of economic planning is to influence the future course of economic events, its success or failure depends upon its ability to rally behind it the amount and type of governmental power required to carry out the plan or plans, as well as up on its ability to predict correctly the course of future events and future human behavior. Examination of two basic and alternative forms of economic planning process: (1) "central economic planning", and (2) "project planning". In discussing the differences between the two basic planning models - central economic planning and project planning - the authors have also identified several critical problems which confront all planners regardless of the model or adaptions of models which they employ. The authors have been stressing the political-governmental, social, and human behavioral realities.
R 823

338.984 : 65.012.2(497.1)
ĆOBELJIĆ, D. Le mecanisme de la coordination du plan national et des plans des entreprises en Yougoslavie. 15 p. A5 (Revue economique, Paris, no. 3, mai, 1970, p. 353. Fig.).

Étude des relations entre Plan et marché dans le cadre des institution yougoslaves. Par rapport à la planification centralisee et detaillee d'autres economies des pays de l'Est, la Yougoslavie s'efforce de se limiter a un plan global de maniere que le jeu du marche ait une existence reelle. Encore faut-il que le comportement des agents, fonde sur les incitations du marche, soit conforme aux objectifs du Plan. Pour cela, les pouvoirs publics disposent d'un arsenal de moyens, tels que les finances publiques, le controle du commerce exterieur et celui des prix. (Summary in English).
R 824

339 WEALTH. PROSPERITY

339.11 WEALTH

339.11 : 336.249(73)
FRENCH, R.E. Estate multiplier estimates of personal wealth; their use and limitation (U.S.). 14 p. A5 (American journal of economics and sociology, Lancaster, no. 2, February, 1970,

p. 149. Lit. opg.).

A survey of former studies in wealth estimation by C.K. Holmes, G.B. Spahr, W.I. King, R.R. Doane and F. Lehmann. The estate multiplier method by R. Miller, H. Merrimanmann, R. Lampman, J. Smith, O.S. Projector and G.S. Weiss. Examination of recent developments in wealth studies. Several economic and social problems which must be faced by individual states may actually be magnified by the success of the national economy. The creation of a series of economic data pertaining to wealth.
R 825

339.233 INCOME. PRIVATE CAPITAL

339.233 : 323.12(73)
THUROW, L.C. Poverty and discrimination; publ. by the Brookings institution. Washington, 1969. 214 p. A5. Graf. Tabr. (Studies in social economics).

Any solution of the problems depends on achieving a better understanding of the causes and of the differences between poverty as whites know it. The study defines poverty and discrimination as problems of the distribution of income. It examines the extent of these problems in recent years, the income distribution of whites and blacks and the role of various factors in causing poverty: the utilization of resources, differences in individual skills and knowledge, market imperfections, racial discrimination, and inability to participate in the productive economy. Employing econometric techniques, the author focuses on the essential conditions for eliminating the two problems.
R 826

339.233 : 332.402.2 : 332.813
MELITZ, J., and H. Correa. International differences in income velocity. 6 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge/Mass., no. 1, February, 1970, p. 12. Lit. opg. Tabr).

Description of an attempt to explain international differences in income velocity on the basis of a simple demand for money equation, and thus to view the money supply as determined exogenously. As many countries as possible have been included in the study. Three statistically significant variables are resulting from the study, the rate of interest, the currency-money ratio, and the degree of monetization. The favorable outcome regarding the interest rate, despite other variables in the equations reflecting

inter-country differences in structural environment, is particularly noteworthy. Another important result is that the level of economic development is not an independent influence on income velocity. R 827

339.32 NATIONAL INCOME. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
See also: R 768, R 795

339.32 : 711.2(494)
FISCHER, G. Methoden und Ergebnisse kantonaler Volkseinkommenschatzungen als Instrumente des bundesstaatlichen Finanzausgleichs. 19 p. A5 (Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Volkswirtschaft und Statistik, Basel/Bern, no. 2, Juni, 1970, p. 237. Graf. Tab.).

Eine systematische Darstellung der methodischen Möglichkeiten, das Volkseinkommen fur Regionen zu ermitteln. Ausgehend von der Einkommensverteilungsrechnung, wie sie in der nationalen Buchhaltung der Schweiz ausgewiesen wird, wird mittels einer Kombination von direkter und indirekter Berechnungsweise nach der Komponentenmethode fur alle Kantone der Schweiz das Volkseinkommen 1965, gegliedert nach Einkommensarten, errechnet. Mit den vorliegenden Ergebnissen verfugt man uber ein wesentliches Element fur eine effizienter Ausgestaltung des bundesstaatlichen Finanzausgleichs. Denn in Gegensatz zur bisherigen Regelung sollte dieser neben der finanziellen vermehrt auch die umfassendere wirtschaftliche Leistungsfahigkeit der Kantone berucksichtigen, was anhand der vorgelegten Volkseinkommensschatzungen erreicht werden kann. (Summary in English, resume en francais). R 828

339.4 CONSUMPTION. CONSUMERS
See also: R 833

339.4 : 332.67
FAMA, E.F. Multiperiod consumption-investment decisions. 12 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 163. Lit. opg.).

Author shows that, assuming only that markets for consumption goods and portfolio assets are perfect and the consumer is risk averse in the sense that his utility function for lifetime consumption is strictly concave, he faces a multiperiod problem, in his consumption-investment decision for any period the consumer's behavior is indistinguishable from that of

a risk averter who has a one-period horizon. It was then shown how thhi result can be used to provide a multi-period setting for the more detailed hypotheses about risk averse consumer behavior that are traditionally derived in a one-period framework. R 829

35 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

35.07 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

35.07 : 338.92
MILNE, R.S. Mechanistic and organic models of public administration in developing countries. 11 p. A4 (Administrative science quarterly, Itahca, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 57. Bibliogr.).

The analyzes by Riggs and Thompson of the shortcomings of public administration in developing countries are discussed. Thompson advocates some kind of organic model for these countries as opposed to the varieties of the mechanistics model which developing countries usually try to follow. In fact the cultures in developing countries do not permit either mechanistic or organic organizations to work effectively. Hypotheses are advanced on the differences in organization loyalty and on the effects of formal and informal organization between developing and developed countries. R 830

35.08 PUBLIC SERVANTS

35.08 : 323 : 331.022(560)
ROOS, L.L., and N.P. Roos. Administrative change in a modernizing society (Turkey). 10 p. A4 (Administrative science quarterly, Ithaca, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 69. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

When a political system becomes competitive, the political influence of bureaucrats seems to undergo a sharp decline. How do bureaucrats react to these changes. This research explores change in place of work and changes in job satisfaction among graduates of Ankara university's faculty of political science who answered questionnaires distributed in 1956 and 1965. In 1956 problems of social and political conflict seemed paramount; by 1965 problems of technical change had assumed major importances. Many members of the administrative elite appeared to be reacting favorably to new opportunities outside the central ministries in which they had previously been employed. R 831

351 GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION. PUBLIC SERVICES. REGULATIONS

351.712.2 GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY RELATIONSHIPS

351.712.2 : 338.5 : 330.173.2 : 338.8
AGAPOS, A.M., and P.R. Dunlop. The theory of price determination in government-industry relationships. 15 p. A5 (The Quarterly journal of economics, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 1, February, 1970, p. 70. Grafn.).

The usual approach of explaining government business operations with industry is the concept of bilateral monopoly, where the government is a monopsonist and the contracting firm is the monopolist. The prevailing explanation is that the contractor seeks to maximize his profits and the government tries to minimize its costs. This explanation is shown to be inadequate and one that severely hinders the understanding of the government-industry relationship. First objective of this paper is to explain how a government sole source contract is different from the convential bilateral monopoly. Development of a mathematical model for this government-industry relationship. Extension of the model to provide a general model (including the sole source situation) which concours itself with multi-source procurements. It is not only bargaining power that will determine which contractor wins the contract, but the contractor who can best estimate all of the involved functions will be in a position to determine a final bid price curve which will maximize the government's utility and thus insure himself the contract. R 832

351.8 SOCIAL-ECONOMIC POLICY

351.8 : 330.123.6 : 339.4 : 336.001.7(73)
351.8 : 330.123.6 : 339.4
LITVACK, J.M., and W.E. Oates. Group size and the output of public goods: theory and an application to state-local finance in the United States. 21 p. A5 (Public finance, The Hague, no. 1, 1970, p. 42. Lit. opg. Tab.).

The author tries to explore the relationship between the Pareto-efficient level of output of a public good and the size of the group which consumes the good, and to use this theoretical framework to analyze the degree of fiscal centralization in state-local finance in the U.S. Group size and the efficient output of a pure public good. Group size and impure public goods. Fiscal centralization in U.S. state-local finance; a framework

for analysis. (Résumé en français, summary in English). R 833

351.8 : 330.123.6 : 380.112
HEAD, J.G. Equity and efficiency in public goods supply. 18 p. A5 (Public finance, The Hague, no. 1, 1970, p. 24. Graf. Lit. opg.).

No aspect of Musgrave's discussion (R.A. Musgrave: "The theory of public finance; a study in public economy", New York/Toronto, 1959; See: G 1119) has created so much confusion and controversy as his treatment of the relationship between equity and efficiency in public goods supply. The author tries to explore and a detailed critique of Musgrave's analysis. In determinacy in optimale public goods supply. Formal inadequacy of the Wicksellian framework. Possible advantages of the Wicksellian framework. (Resumé en français, summary in English). R 834

351.82 ECONOMIC POLICY
See also: R 762, R 814

351.82 : 337.9(4)
DOHNÁNYI, K. VON. Une politique économique européenne. 12 p. A5 (Problemes de l'Europe, Paris/Rome, no. 47, 1970, p. 7).

Description des objectifs à poursuivre dans la perspective d'une politique economique europeenne. C'est ainsi qu'il faut voir le systeme de coordonnées de la politique economique europeenne des annees 70 : la competivite internationale dans le progres social. Pour les Europeens cette concurrence ne sera pas aisée. Les differences de structures constituent l'obstacle majeur a la poursuite de l'integration. L'un des principaux objectifs: recreer sans cesse les conditions de progres et d'aptitude au changement par une politique d'éducation, un politique sociale et une politique de recherche. Vers un grand marche europeen unifie. R 835

351.82 : 63 AGRICULTURAL POLICY
See also: R 798

351.82 : 63(439)
CSIZMADIA, E. The relationships between intensive economic development and agriculture (Hungary). 21 p. A5 (Eastern

European economics, New York, no. 3, Spring, 1970, p. 278).

The place of agriculture in Hungarian economic development plans. Part of the imports necessary for the expansion of industry must be covered by the foreign currency acquired through exports of agricultural and food products. The development of a modern food-producing system is an urgent task. Industrialization and integration in agriculture. A review of prospective sociological changes and influences. (Kozgazdasagi Szemle, no. 5, 1969). R 836

351.82 : 63 : 337.9(4)
VALARCHÉ, J. Le Plan Mansholt et l'avenir de l'agriculture europeenne. 15 p. A5 (Revue suisse d'economie politique et de statistique, Bale/Berne, no. 2, juin, 1970, p. 173).

Les changements seront importants. La production se fera dans de plus grandes unites de production. La fonction commerciale sera deleguee a des groupements de producteurs. L'exode agricole, deja rapide aujourd'hui, s'emplifiera encore: il sera "humanise" par l'octroi de retraites, la creation d'emplois en zones rurales, la meilleure formation des jeunes. Les terres "marginales" seront abandonnees. Tout cela s'est passe aux Etats-Unis et un pays europeen, mais lors du Marche commun, comme la Suede, prevoit une evolution semblable. C'est pourquoi le Plan Mansholt paraît aller dans le sens de l'histoire. Mais l'agriculteur du Marche commun n'est pas aussi mobile que l'Americain, pas aussi discipline que le Suedois. Les dirigeants des organisations professionnelles et des partis politiques en France et en Allemagne jugent le plan irrealiste. (Summary in English, deutsche Zusammenfassung). R 837

351.824.1 PUBLIC UTILITIES, INDUSTRIES
See also: R 816, R 822

351.824.1
HINTERHUBER, H. Der Staat als Unternehmer. 19 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 1, 1969, Band 103, p. 58).

Bedingungen, Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Planpolitik. Gegenstand der Planpolitik ist das System der Massnahmen, mit denen der Staat eine regionale Verteilung des Produktionsapparats erzielen kann, welche so weit wie möglich der regionalen Verteilung des Angebotes an Arbeitskraften entspricht. Die Aufgaben und Verantwortung sowohl der offentlichen Unternehmung als auch der staatlichen Institution, von der ersten abhangt. Ausschliesslich zwei Funktionen der industriellen Leistungserstellung der offentlichen Hand kommen in Betracht: 1. Eliminierung von privaten Monopolsituation (vor allem auf dem Sektor der Dienstleistungen); 2. Verwirklichung eines geordneten wirtschaftlichen Wachstums des Staates (vor allem in der Grundstoff- und Energiewirtschaft sowie in den verarbeitender Industries). Das Ausmass an Autonomie der offentlichen Unternehmung, welches mit den vom Staat verfolgten Zielen vereinbar ist. Die grundlegende Determinante des Verhaltens der offentlichen Unternehmung. (Summary in English; resume en francais; resumen espanol; riassunto italiano). R 838

351.824.1(42)
VILLIERS, C.H. "L'Industrial Reorganisation Corporation". 14 p. A5 (Reflets et perspectives de la vie economique, Bruxelles, no. 2, 1970, p. 123).

En janvier 1966, le gouvernement britannique publia un Livre Blanc dans lequel il faisait connaître sa decision de creer un nouvel organisme, l'Industrial Reorganisation Corporation (I.R.C.). Les raisons de la constitution de l'I.R.C. Bilan de la premiere annee. L'organisation interne de l'I.R.C. Modalites d'intervention. Apercu de quelques programmes patronnes par l'I.R.C. Envisager la creation d'un I.R.C. a l'echelon europeen. Son but et ses caracteristiques. R 839

355 DEFENSE
See also: R 785

355.24 ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION

355.24(430)
CARROLL, B.A. Design for total war; arms and economics in the Third Reich. The Hague/Paris, Mouton, 1968. 311 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Studies in European history, no. 17).

A first comprehensive history of Germany's economic mobilization for World War II. Analysis of the roots of "total mobilization" in the idea of total war, and the beginnings of industrial mobilization during the Weimar Republic. The main narritive focuses upon the career of General Georg Thomas, chief of the Wehrmacht's Central economic and armaments office. Analysis of the administrative complexities, the personal and

bureaucratic ambitions which shaped Germany's economic and armament policies under Hitler. The role private industrialists were playing. Hitler's own views on arms and economics.
R 840

368 INSURANCE

368.4 SOCIAL INSURANCE

368.4 : 332.67(55) 368.4 : 332.2(55)
SCHULZ, J.H. Social insurance as a source of saving for investment in Iran. 14 p. A5 (The Journal of developing areas, Macomb (Ill.), no. 2, January, 1970, p. 225. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Examination of saving and investment aspects of Iran's growing social insurance system. A survey of the current and future importance of social insurance saving in Iran. Discussion of current uses of Iranian social insurance reserve funds. Iran's social insurance program. The prospects for greater saving through the system in the future. Should reserve funding be expanded. The social insurance law, the institutional operation of the system, and the political attitudes toward social insurance in a particular country will determine how the reserve should be invested within a particular economy. R 841

6 APPLIED SCIENCES. MEDICINE. TECHNOLOGY

60 TECHNOLOGY. TECHNICAL PROGRESS

60 : 331.6 : 655.1/.3(42) 60 : 331.6 : 66(42)
60 : 331.6 : 669.1(42)
HUNTER, L.C., G.L. REID and D. BODDY. Labour problems of technological change. London, Allen and Unwin, 1970. 363 p. A5. Tabn. (University of Glasgow social and economic studies, no. 18).

The book is concerned with the examination and assessment of the impact of changes in technology on companies in three selected industries: printing, steel and chemicals. Its main focus is on the employment and associated labour market effects of technological change; but part of the rationale for the study as a whole has been to relate these effects to the technological environment of each industry. A good deal of attention has been paid to the character of the innovations themselves and to their implications for the industries in general terms. The final part

of the book takes up more directly some of the main questions raised by technological change such as redundancy, redeployment and retraining, wage problems and the role of productivity bargaining. R 842

614 NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

614.7 ECO-CATASTROPHE

614.7(73) 628.54(73)
ECO-CATASTROPHE; by the editors of Ramparts. San Francisco, Canfield press, 1970. 164 p. A4. Geill.

A volume of articles articulating the root of the ecological crisis in the very structure of American society, and pointing to the necessity of a revolutionary reconstruction of the social order as a precondition of an effective reform. Titles of some articles. The eco-establishment. Why the population bomb is a Rockefeller baby. Toward and ecological solution. Science and the gross national pollution. The making of a pollution-industrial complex. Santa Barbara: oil in the velvet playground. The ecology of oil raping Alaska. The California water plan.
R 843

621 MECHANICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

621.039 ATOMIC ENERGY

621.039
FELIX, F. Perspectives de l'énergie nucléaire dans six zones du monde. 8 p. A4 (Analyse et prevision, Paris, no. 5, mai, 1970, Futuribles, p. 295. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tab.).

Revue des perspectives de l'énergie nucléaire dans l'Amérique Centrale, l'Amerique de Sud, le Moyent-Orient, l'Afrique, l'Asie et l'Oceanie. On examine comment ces zones se situent du point de vue de la consommation d'energie et ou elles en seront à la fin du siecle. Croissance de la consommation d'electricite par tete dans la zone etudiee 1965-2000. Aspects economiques de l'energie nucleaire. Puissance minimum pratique des centrales nucleaires. Concept de reacteur. Type de centrale classique. Couts de construction. Estimation des ressources en uranium. Pertes ou gains annuels, nucleaire comparee au fuel, pour divers couts de fuel. R 844

621.311 ELECTRICITY

621.311 : 621.75(44)
BESSIERE, F. Methods of choosing equipment at Electricité de France: development and present-day concept. 13 p. A5 (European economic review, Brussels, no. 2, Winter, 1969, p. 199. Bibliogr.).

In 1950 Electricité de France (E.D.F.) began to use a method of relative profitability in choosing its production equipment. This was the so-called Blue Note method. However, the size of the investments put into play the variety of techniques which could be used, and the major uncertainties concerning long-term development of sources of energy required the simultaneous use of aggregate programming methods. First approach: the Blue Note. Linear programming: uncertainty and duality. Non-linear programming and the guarantee value. Synthesis of the two approaches. R 845

622 MINING

622.323 PETROLEUM. MINERAL OIL PROCESSING

622.323(569.3) 665.5(569.3)
ZEINATY, A. L'industrie du pétrole au Liban; le cas particulier des pays passeurs de pétrole au Moyen-Orient; publ. avec le concours du Centre national de la recherche scientifique Paris, S.E.D.E.S., 1970. 305 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Ecole pratique des hautes etudes; développement economique, no. 15).

Exploitation du pétrole. La prospection au Liban. Evolution et importance du système de transport. La firme I.P.C. La firme de transport Tapline. Aspects théoretiques du probleme des redevances pétrolières. Le marché libanais, des produits raffinés. Distribution du pétrole. La structure des prix des produits pétroliers au Liban. Remedes aux inconvenients du système actuel de la distribution. R 846

622.333 COAL. COAL MINING

622.333(669) 662.66(669)
SCHAETZL, L. The past and future role of coal in the energy market of Nigeria. 27 p. A5 (Nigerian journal of economic studies, Ibadan, no. 2, July, 1969, p. 115. Grafn. Krt. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Location, extent and quality of Nigerian coal. Exploitation of the coal deposits. Marketing of coal. The position of coal within the energy structure and the economy of Nigeria. The Nigerian coal market in the 70's, an analysis of individual consumers. Possible new larg-scale consumers. The estimated future demand of small-scale consumers of coal. R 847

631 AGRONOMY

631.1 FARM MANAGEMENT

631.1(669) 659.24 : 63(669)
ADEGBOYE, R.O., A.C. Basu and D. Olatunbosun. Impact of western Nigerian farm settlements on surrounding farmers. 12 p. A5 (Nigerian journal of economic studies, Ibadan, no. 2, July, 1969, p. 229. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The introduction of farm settlements to provide a model for farmers to learn the modern techniques and methods of scientific farming. The study seeks to examine the impact of the farm settlements on the surrounding farmers. Distribution of farmers into those who have benefied from the farm settlements and those who have not. Adoption of mechanization. Use of improved seeds and livestock. Use of fertilizers. R 848

631.67 IRRIGATION

631.67(94)
DAVIDSON, B.R. Australia wet or dry; the physical and economic limits to the expansion of irrigation. Carlton (Vic.), Melbourne University press, 1969. 264 p. A5. Bibliogr. Krtn. Tabn.

Most Australians believe that their country is short of water, that lack of water restricts national development and that irrigation is vital. The book questions these popular and political assumptions and concludes that they are wrong. It is argued that not one irrigation scheme in Australia can be justified on economic grounds. Existing schemes have hindered rather than helped economic development. Australia has more water available for development than it has people or capital to develop it. Projects in Southern subtropical and tropical Australia. Irrigation from farm water supplies. R 849

65 BUSINESS ECONOMICS. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

65.01 657 336.5
ABRAHAM MEY tachtig jaar; liber amicorum. Bussum, de Haan, 1970. 199 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Lit. opg.

Verschillende perioden uit het leven van A. Mey worden gereleveerd. Meer wetenschappelijke bijdragen volgen. J.F. COHEN. Voorraadpolitiek. R.J. CHAMBERS. Accounting and the public interest. L.H. DUPRIEZ. Les spontaneites de la creation de monnaie depuis 1945. J.H. ENTHOVEN. Current value accountancy with the progress of economic development. J. GOUDRIAAN. Van bedrijfsleer via bedrijfseconomie naar bedrijfskunde. P. KUIN. Tweeerlei arbeidsverhouding. K.S. MOST. Welfare theory and the control of public expenditure. G.H. MUELLER. On the unity of accounting. P.A.M. VAN PHILIPS. Bedrijfseconomische aspekten van de groei. A. PIETTRE. La societe de consommation. H. RAETSCH. Der Konzernabschluss in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. A.M VAN RIETHOVEN. De betekenis van de inlichtingen vanwege de gecontroleerde voor de accountantscontrole. A.F. TEMPELAAR. De betekenis van internationale congressen voor het accountantsberoep.

Summary: At the 80th birthday of Abraham Mey. Contributions on various periods and spheres of his life and work and on scientific subjects. Dutch, English, French and German texts. J.F. Cohen. Stock policy. J. Goudriaan. On business economics. P.A.M. VAN Philips. Aspects of business economics of growth. A.M. van Riethoven. Information for accountants control. A.F. Tempelaar. The significance of international congresses for the accountants profession. (Dutch text). R 850

65.012.1 ; 65.012.2 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

65.012.1 ; 65.012.2(42)
ALLEN, J.M. A survey into the research and development evaluation and control procedures currently used in industry (U.K.). 21 p. A5 (Journal of industrial economics, Oxford, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 161. Afbn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

An account of an enquiry into the methods and procedures used in industry for the evaluation and control of R. and D. carried out by the R. and D. Research Unit at the Manchester Business School. The organization of a questionnaire survey, and the methods of analyzing the return by industry group. The different techniques and procedures which the questionnaire survey showed to be in use. The information obtained from visits to organizations. R 851

65.012.122 OPERATIONS RESEARCH. LINEAR PROGRAMMING, a.o.

See also: R 861

65.012.122 ; 65.012.4(73)
BROWN, R.V. Do managers find decision theory useful (U.S.). 12 p. A4 (Harvard business review, Boston, no. 3, May/June, 1970, p. 78. Afbn. Geill. Lit. opg.).

Summary of the findings of a recently conducted survey which deals with some of the experiences of practitioners who have been exploring various applications of decision theory analysis techniques to management decision making. The experiences should help potential users to identify particular situations in their own companies. R 852

65.012.3 FORMS OF ORGANIZATION

65.012.3 65.012.4 65.013 65.014
ORGANIZATIONS: structure and behavior; ed. by J.A. Litterer. New York/London, Wiley, 1963. 418 p. A4. Grafn. Tabn. - ; 2nd. ed. 1969. 2 vols. 915 p. A4. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

Vol 1. The authors are concerned with the organizational processes about which the manager will have to make decisions in developing or operating an organization. Subjects treated. The formal organization. Work flow. Product innovation. Managerial hierarchy. Conflicts between staff and line. Effects of scale. Organization roles. Vol. 2. General system theory. Systems properties of organizations. Organizations as open systems. Equilibrium. Feedback. Control. Adaptation. Growth. Conflict. (A brief list of articles and books at the end of most of the chapters). R 853

65.012.4 MANAGEMENT OR DIRECTORATE. AUTHORITY. EXECUTIVES

See also: R 852, R 853, R 857, R 871, R 875, R 880

65.012.4(42) 65.012.4(73)
DUBIN, R. Management in Britain - impressions of a visiting

professor. 16 p. A5 (Journal of management studies, Oxford, no. 2, May, 1970, p. 183).

The author has adopted the strategy of contrasting British and American industry in order to learn more about the former. Attention focuses particularly on several features of the industrial culture of each country to determine whether the contrast reveals sources of resistance to change in British industry. The purpose of this exercise has been to demonstrate that the culture of British industry is distinctly different from that in American industry. Examination under the general headings of attitudes, social structure, and style of management. R 854

65.012.4 : 65.011.1
TOSI, H.L., and S. Carroll. Some factors affecting the success of "management by objectives". 15 p. A5 (Journal of management studies, Oxford, no. 2, May, 1970, p. 209. Afb. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The research reported is part of an overall study to examine the differential effect of management by objectvies (M.B.O.) as perceived by managers using it, resulting from carrying out the process in different ways or with different emphases. Essentially, the results of this research argue for selective application of the manner in which a superior stresses the use of management by objectives for subordinates. R 855

65.012.4 657.6
ANTHONY, R.N. Management accounting principles; rev. ed. Homewood, Irwin, 1970. 490 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn. (This book consists essentially of the text of the fourth ed. of "Management accounting: text and cases", with the addition of some illustrative material; See: R 338).

The author treats the subject from the viewpoint of the user of accounting information. In part I he discusses the main aspects of the accounting structure. Part II discusses its use in an analysis of the business as a whole which is of interest both to investors and other outside parties and to the management. Parts III and IV focus on the use of accounting inside the enterprise, that is in the management control process, and in the decision-making process. III. Essentials of cost accounting. The management control process. Budgeting. IV. Deciding among alternative courses of action. Planning capital acquisitions. Automated data processing. (A brief list of books at the end of each chapter). R 856

65.012.614 MOTIVATION
See also: R 872

65.012.614 : 65.012.4
ROCHE, W.J., and N.L. MacKinnon. Motivating people with meaningful work. 14 p. A4 (Harvard business review, Boston, no. 3, May/June, 1970, p. 97. Afbn. Lit. opg.).

Description of a particular company program intended to induce its workers to participate in a continuing cycle of management activity that makes their work increasingly meaningful in their own eyes. Once an emplyee is into the swing, he is ready to work with his supervisor to set realistic but ambitious production goals. The meaningful-work concept and the role of management. The traditional and the emerging management styles compared. R 857

65.015 WORK STUDY. TIME AND MOTION STUDY

65.015(42)
SMITH, V. Method study in the melting pot (U.K.). 24 p. A4 (Work study, London, nos. 3 + 4 + 5, March + April + May, 1970, pp. 17 + 47 + 35. Tabn.).

Development in work study. Revision of the glossary of work study, now BS 3138 : 1969. Work study, a management technique. Shortcomings of the stages of procedure in BS 3138. New thoughts on method study; more effectiveness. Method study and the divisions of industry. Analytical procedures. Rules and technology. Management and method study are integral parts. Interim verdict on method study. Two typical applications of method study. To set down primary objectives the key. The industrial scene. A better line of attack. The key role of management. Method study applications. R 858

657 ACCOUNTANCY. BOOKKEEPING
See also: R 850

657.31 BUDGETS

657.31
IRVINE, V.B. Budgeting: functional analysis and behavioral implications. 11 p. A4 (Cost and management, Hamilton, no. 2, March/April, 1970, p. 6. Afbn. Geill. Lit. opg.).

An analysis of the effects of budgeting on people and how it can

lead to either bad or good consequences according to the way it is applied in various types of organization. Definitional and technical considerations. The functional and dysfunctional aspects of budget systems. General model of the consequences of a budgeting system. R 859

657.471 "LIFE CYCLE COSTING"
See also: R 866

657.471 : 658.274
KAUFMAN, R.J. Life cycle costing: a decision-making tool for capital equipment acquisition. 8 p. A4 (Cost and management, Hamilton, no. 2, March/April, 1970, p. 21. Afbn. Geill. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Life cycle cost is the total cost of ownership of a system during its operational life. A. describes how "Life cycle costing" can provide management and engineering with a powerful tool for economic decision. The concepts and formulation of a "Life cycle costing" are discussed and a case history is presented to demonstrate the applicably of the technique. Technique to predict future costs. The computer and Life cycle cost analysis. R 860

657.478 CALCULATION

657.478 : 311.17 657.478 : 65.012.122
DEMSKI, J.S. Optimizing the search for cost deviation sources. 9 p. A5 (Management science, Baltimore, no. 11, May, 1970, p. B-486. Lit. opg.).

The typical statistical cost control model determines when a cost deviation is significant, but does not determine the optimum search procedure for restoring the process to a state of control. Purpose of this paper is to develop a model for determining the optimum search sequence. The relevant causes or sources of cost deviations: implementation, estimation, measurement, model, and random. Development of the model for optimizing the deviation search and correction activity once the controlled process has been determined to be out of control. Initially is assumed that deviations occur indepently, singularly, and with known probabilities and that the benefits from search activity are known. Some of these more critical assumptions are the relaxed in several extensions of the initial model. R 861

657.92 TAXATION. TAX ASSESSMENT

657.92 657.372.5
VIEL, J., O. BREDT und M. RENARD. Die Bewertung von Unternehmungen und Unternehmungsanteilen; ein Leitfaden, mit Bewertungsbeispielen; 3. neubearb. Aufl. Zurich, Verlag des Schweiz. Kaufm. Vereins, 1970. 122 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn.

Die neuere verfeinerte Bewertungsmethoden der betriebswirtschaftlichen Literatur werden anhand von Beispielen erlautert. Die Faktoren des Unternehmungswertes. Der Vorgang der Unternehmungsbewertung. Der Mehrwert oder "Goodwill". Die Bestimmung des Substanzwertes. Die Bestimmung des zu kapitalisierenden Zukunftgewinns. Die Festsetzung des Kapitalisierungszinsfusses. Die Bestimmung der Goodwillrentendauer. (Bibliographie - 2 S. - von Buchern und Aufsatzen). R 862

658 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

658.115 PUBLIC ENTERPRISES, UTILITIES
See also: R 822

658.115 : 65.011.4 658.115 : 65.011.4(42)
PRYKE, R. Oeffentliche Unternehmung und die Vorteile der Grossproduktion. 23 p. A5 (Annalen der Gemeinwirtschaft, Genf, no. 1, Januar/Marz, 1970, p. 53).

Die Verbesserung von bemerkenswert wenig produktiven und untauglichen Dienstleistungen durch Rationalisierung der Organisation und durch die Anwendung zentraler und regionaler Planung. Das Beispiel der Gasversorgung. Andere verstaatlichen Industrien. Die Stromindustrie. Die Verstaatlichung des Kohlenbergbaus. Die Eisenbahn. Die Rationalisierung der Stahlindustrie. Die Nachteile der Grossorganisationen. R 863

658.14/.17 FINANCE. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

658.14/.17
FINANCIAL executive's handbook; ed. by R.F. Vancil. Homewood (Ill.), Dow Jones-Irwin, 1970. 1314 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.

All the chapters are written by practicing business men. Subjects: I. The financial executive as a member of the top management team. Strategy formulation. Corporate organization. International operations. Executive compensation. Reports to

top management. II. The financial executive as the administrator of a major corporate function. Tax planning and management. Legal aspects of corporate affairs. Government contracting. Internal auditing. III. Financial and economic analysis. Systems analysis and simulation. Make-or-buy decisions. Pricing decisions. Product-line profitability. Analysis of potential acquisitions; - of capital expenditure. Lease, rent or buy decisions. IV. Planning and budgeting. V. Information technology. VI. Control, measurement, reporting, and evaluation of operations. VII. Asset management and control. VIII. Financial structure. IX. Financial accounting policies. X. External relations. R 864

658.148 FOREIGN CAPITAL

658.148 : 332.4.001.7(540)
SARAVANE, M. Some issues relating to deposit mobilisation by non-banking companies (India). 13 p. A5 (Indian economic journal, Bombay, no. 4/5, April/June, 1969, p. 445. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

An attempt to analyse the nature of the financial activities of non-banking companies (N.B.C.) and to examine, on the basis of available evidences, the need to regulate them. The nature of the financial activities of N.B.C. is analyzed within the framework of a market for loanable funds. The mechanism through which the rise in deposits with N.B.C. can bring about a rise in monetary policy. The issues pertaining to the relative growth of deposits with banks and with N.B.C. are examined. Some problems relating to changes in the financial structure of N.B.C. on account of the rise in their deposit liabilities are briefly indicated. The analyses are carried out from the stand-point of their implications for monetary policy. R 865

658.152 INVESTMENT. CAPITAL ARRANGEMENT

658.152 : 65.016 : 657.471
FOLEY, D.K., and M. Sidrauski. Portfolio choice, investment, and growth. 20 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 44. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

It is the purpose of this paper to point out a mechanism which can determine the aggregate rate of investment. This mechanism depends on socially rising costs to investment rather than rising costs to individual firms. A very simple model of growth is presented in which the level of investment is determined jointly by the interaction of the stock of capital, its demand, which is treated as an integral part of the demand for assets by wealth owners, and the flow supply of investment goods as determined by the producers of capital goods. R 866

658.152 658.15
MICHELSON, D.L., J.R. Commander and J.R. Snead. Risk allowance in original capital investments. 22 p. A4 (Engineering economist, Hoboken, no. 3, Spring, 1970, p. 137. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The authors try to consider the risks involved in an original capital investment, and how an economic evaluation might be adjusted for these varying capital risks. Particular attention has been given to (a) the recovery of the income-tax credit in a profit-making corporation from depreciatttion cash flows, and (b) the adjustment of original capital risk as a function of potential reuse should the investment fail. R 867

658.152.2 : 336.2
ELTON, E.J., and M.J. Gruber. Marginal stockholder tax rates and the clientele effect. 7 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge/Mass,. February, 1970, p. 68. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The purpose of this paper is to present and test a method of determing marginal stockholder tax brackets and to explore the implications of the findings for corporate investment policy, corporate dividend policy, and the assumption of market rationality. The reasons for studying marginal stockholder tax brackets. The relationship between ex-dividend behavior and stockholder tax rates. Marginal stockholder tax brackets and their implications for capital theory. R 868

658.2 MULTINATIONAL PLANTS

658.2 : 338.58 : 658.112.3(6)
ROBSON, R. Project evaluation of multinational plants in Africa. 7 p. A5 (Journal of industrial economics, Oxford, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 105. Lit. opg.).

The technique of project evaluation has been used to equalize the benefits to two countries co-operating in the establishment and operation of an iron and steel works to supply the

joint market. It is shown that because of the advantage derived from the use of local materials and wages in the host country the benefit cannot be equalized, in the absence of special measures, except by maintaining relatively excessive prices there. R 869

658.27 DIRECT PLANT EQUIPMENT

658.27 : 659.1
HESSENMUELLER, B. Eigenständige Züge der Werbung für Anlageguter. 40 p. A5 (Jahrbuch der Absatz- und Verbrauchsforschung, Nurnberg, no. 4, 1969, p. 280. Lit. opg.).

Anregungen, Hinweise und Richtpunkte für eine eigenständige Werbung fur Anlageguter. Bedarf, Markte, Wettberwerb und Nachfragedynamik. Auswirkungen der technischen Entwicklung. Elastizitat der Nachfrage. Werbung als Vertriebsfunktion. Markterkundung und Bedarfsforschung. Exponent der Marketing. Langfristiger Weg bis zum Verkaufsabschluss. Werbung fur Anlageguter prozyklisch, antizyklische oder konstant. R 870

658.3 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

658.3 : 65.012.4
MORSE, J.J., and J.W. Lorsch. Beyond theory Y. 8 p. A4 (Harvard business review, Boston, no. 3, May/June, 1970, p. 61. Afb. Lit. opg.).

The concept of participative management, as symbolized by D. McGregor's "theory Y" (D. McGregor: "The human side of enterprise", New York/Toronto, 1960; See: I 2438), was an important insight into improving organizational effectiveness. But, many managers assume that theory Y is the only correct approach. The authors go "beyond theory Y" to propose that the most productive organization is one that fits the needs of its task and people in any particular situation. In some cases, this may well mean a more directive approach. Even more significant, the propre "fit" among task, organization, and people seems to develop strong "competence motivation" in individuals, regardless of the organizational style. R 871

658.3-052.22 LEADERS, DIRECTORS

658.3-052.22 : 65.012.614(73)
CUMMINGS, L.L., and A.M. El Salmi. The impact of role diversity, job level, and organizational size on managerial satisfaction (U.S.). 10 p. A4 (Administrative science quarterly, Ithaca, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 1. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

Managerial motivation is emerging as a separate area of motivational study after along period of neglect. Role diversity, job level, subunit size, and company size are examined in this paper as determinants of perceived managerial satisfaction. Perceived need satisfaction, need fulfillment deficiency, need importance, and possibility of need fulfillment serve as the dependent variables. Role diversity and job level are found to be more significantly related to need fulfillment than subunit or company size. Results are interpreted in the context of role theory and previous research by Porter. Administrative implications are suggested in the areas of reward system design and managerial motivation. R 872

658.315.4 LABOUR DISPUTES

658.315.4 331.154
RHENMAN, E., L. STROEMBERG and G. WESTERLUND. Conflict and co-operation in business organizations. London/New York, Wiley, 1970. 116 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Wiley manager's guide series).

Conflict is unavoidable when people with different goals have to co-operate in the same organization and so the line-staff question is one of the very real problems now facing business management; discussion of this problem and investigation of its whole complex making it possible to identify different types of conflicts, and the analysis of conflicts is based on a system's model of the organization. Some guidance is given for the avoidance of conflicts as well as for handling them. R 873

658.323.1 COMPENSATING AND MOTIVATING SALESMAN

658.323.1 : 658.846(73)
SMYTH, R.C., and M.J. MURPHY. Compensating and motivating salesman; publ. by the American management association. New York, 1969. 189 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn. (A.M.A. management

bookshelf).

The book is a guide that helps sales executives motivate salesmen to sustained high levels of productivity, control selling costs, and reduce turnover among high producers. It shows what the right kind and amount of compensation is, and is devised to be used to design, install and administer financial incentive plans. It provides information on the need for incentive plans, advantages and disadvantages of the plans, how much salesmen are paid in industries of various types and sizes, how much salesmen are paid in relation to their ages and to the amount of their annual sales, how to determine direct selling costs, to develop incentive plan objectives and to administer incentive plans. R 874

658.386.012 TRAINING ON THE JOB

658.386.012 : 65.012.1 : 65.012.4
HAEGG, I., J. Johanson and D. Ramström. The business game as a research tool - experiments on the effects of received information on the decision process. 13 p. A5 (Swedish journal of economics, Stockholm, no. 2, June, 1970, p. 111. Graf. Lit. opg.).

The authors have described experiments where they have tried to test empirically some assumptions about the relation between the information received by a team (firm) and the policy actually followed. Investigation of the possibilities to use the business game as a research tool. The authors have tested hypothesis, related to organization theory concerning the expected relation between available information and decision-making. R 875

658.512.2 INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

658.512.2 : 651.2
MOGULESCU, M. Profit through design; for effective office space planning; publ. by the American management association. New York, 1970. 155 p. A5. Geïll. Plgrn.

Problems arising form the white collar revolution. Examination of three case histories to see how three different companies faced and solved their problems. Sperry and Hutchinson: an office relocation case study. E. Petry: a modernization case study. A.R. Mills: a new building case study. The functional analysis appraoch to space planning. Environmental planning, layout, and site preparation for the computer. R 876

658.512.6 MACHINE LOADING. MACHINE INTERFERENCE

658.512.6 : 65.016
VIRTS, J.R., and R.W. Garrett. Weighing risk in capacity expansion. 10 p. A4 (Harvard business review, Boston, no. 3, May/June, 1970, p. 132. Grafn. Tab.).

Building new production facilities involves considerable risk because the plans must allow for the combined effects of uncertain forecasts for markets, products, and processes. The authors have developed a method of measuring the risk in facilities planning - a computerized model of plants serving worldwide markets. The model combines operations research methods with the micro-economic theory of profit maximiza tion to produce a ratio called "affordable risk". R 877

658.513 SCHEDULING

658.513 : 658.3.018 : 658.52
LOCKE ANDERSON, W.H. Production scheduling intermediate goods, and labor productivity. 10 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 153. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

The author explores the production scheduling problem of a firm which produces a final good and an intermediate good under rising marginal costs with zero adjustment costs. Total labor requirements are compared with production of the final good to reveal the extent to which this comparison leads to incorrect conclusions about the nature of the short-run input-output relationship. R 878

658.7 PURCHASING. BUYING

658.71 : 651.011.56 658.78 : 651.011.56
CANTOR, J. Evaluating purchasing systems; publ. by the American management association. New York, 1970. 78 p. A5. Tabn. (A.M.A. management bookshelf).

The most usable applications of systems in the purchasing area, their value, purpose and how they can be modified to fit the re-

quirements of specific business. The role of the computer in purchasing systems. Mechanization and innovation capabilities. Systems installation problems. Business systems theory. Information systems requirements. Open-order control: two plans: Simple: master file system; systems inputs. Complex: action reports, vendor evaluation; purchasing quality control systems; vendor defect analysis. Inventory analysis: Evaluation of inventory control requirements. R 879

658.78 INVENTORY MANAGEMENT
See also: R 879

658.78 : 65.012.4 : 657.6
PEITZKE, D.L. Inventory management and the accountant. 7 p. A4 (Cost and management, Hamilton, no. 2, March/April, 1970, p. 6. Geïll. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

The management accountant must understand the cost-profit effects produced by different inventory management systems under different environmental conditions. Costs associated with inventory. Some formulae and their application. Safety stock concept. Net inventory and lead time stock. Variable demand and replenishment. Holding and shortage cost. Economic order quantity. Environmental evaluation. R 880

658.8.031.2 FIXED RESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

658.8.031.2
SCHENK, H.O. Die ideologischen Elemente in der Preisbindungsdiskussion. 11 p. A5 (Jahrbuch der Absatz- und Verbrauchsforschung, Nurnberg, no. 4, 1969, p. 332. Lit. opg.).

Es mangelt an empirischen Untersuchungen, mit deren Hilfe sich die einzelnen pro- und contra-Preisbindungs-Hypothesen schlussig verifizieren oder falsifizieren liessen. Ein Versuch die "Schlupflocher" fur ideologische Elemente in der Preisbindungsdiskussion aufzuzeigen. Das politische Element. Die wichtigsten Argumenten "pro" und "contra" vertikale Preisbindung. R 881

658.846 SALESMAN
See also: R 874

658.846
HANAN, M., J. CRIBBIN and H. HEISEN. Consultative selling;

publ. by the American management association. New York, 1970. 94 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn. (A.M.A. management bookshelf).

There is a "whole new ball game" in selling today. The new role of the salesman is a multidisciplined one. It is based on three fundamental strategies: business management strategies, profit planning strategies, and personal negotiation strategies. To describe this new style of salesmanship the authors have coined the term "consultative selling". They describe the new strategies. Consultative selling will offer a logical basis for some of the innovations that may characterize the next generation of sales management. Four of the innovations merit specific consideration: the resident salesman, the corporate "3-S system" of sales-support services, the sales college, and the semi-autonomous sales company, spun out of its parent corporation. R 882

659.1 ADVERTISING
See also: R 870

659.148.4 ADVERTISING TELEVISION

659.148.4 : 65.015.2
SEIDL, C. Die optimale Fernsehwerbung als Wartezeitproblem 4 p. A5 (Schmalenbachs Zeitschrift fur betriebswirtschaftliche Forschung, Koln und Opladen, no. 5, Mai, 1970, p. 318. Afb. Lit. opg. Tab.).

Jedes Unternehmen, das Fernsehwerbung betreibt, hat natürlich ein Interesse daran, mit diesem Werbemedium im optimalen Umfang zu werben, zumal ja diese Form der Werbung ausserst kostspielig ist. Es wird versucht, dieses Problem mit Hilfe eines Bernouilli-Prozesses und der darauf aufbauenden Pascalschen Verteilung zu losen. R 883

664 FOOD SUPPLY

664.95 FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE

664.95 : 62.001.5(73)
CHAPMAN, W.M. The development of fish protein concentrate - a story of research versus politics (U.S.). 12 p. A5 (Research management, New York/London, no. 3, May, 1970, p. 209. Bib-

liogr.).

A highly personal account of the U.S. research efforts to develop fish protein concentrate for combating malnutrition in the developing countries of the world. It serves as a reminder that when industrial research involves products of international scope, the political problems can be a lot knottier than the technical ones. What is F.P.C. "Food from the Sea" problems. The role of the Food and Drug Administration. A new approach tried. Politics and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. R 884

669 METALLURGY. METALS

669.14 STEEL INDUSTRY

669.14 : 331.2(73) 669.14 : 338.5(73) 669.14 : 382.5(73)
RIPPE, R.D. Wages, prices, and imports in the American steel industry. 13 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge/Mass., no. 1, February, 1970, p. 34. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The analysis develops a model of the determination of wages, prices, and the volume of imports in the U.S. steel industry. For each component, the theories and their derivative models which have been tested on economy-wide aggregates are modified to make them applicable to the steel industry. Three prominent wage models are applied with reasonably successful results. Potentially influential price determinants are mentioned, and a price equation is estimated. However, a structural break in the price equation occurred about 1959, and individual equations estimated over 1953-1959 and 1960-1968 show substantial differences. Finally, the estimated equations are combined with currently available information to make short-term forecasts. R 885

669.6 TIN

669.6 : 380.11 : 338
GEER, T. The postwar tin agreements; a case of success in price stabilization of primary commodities. 48 p. A5 (Schweizerische Zeitschrift fur Volkswirtschaft und Statistik, Basel/Bern, no. 2, Juni, 1970, p. 189. Grafn. Tabn.).

Description of the structure and functions of the International tin agreements (I.T.A.) in the post-war period and evaluation of its

impact upon the world tin industry and the member countries of the I.T.A. In doing so, account is taken of the argument that the geographical concentration of tin production has been instrumental in establishing an international scheme to regulate prices. The structure of the tin market, besides a review of major problems, is presented to show the context in which the agreement is working. The analysis indicates that the combined export quota-buffer stock mechanism of the I.T.A. can play an effective role in stabilizing tin prices and, assuming no recurrence of certain exogenous factors, tin export earnings. An effective role for the buffer stock in dampening price fluctuations resulting from changes in commercial consumption in both directions, however, will require a proper distribution of the buffer stock resources between metal and cash holdings. (Resume en francais, deutsche Zusammenfassung). R 886

677 TEXTILES. TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

677.21 COTTON

677.21 633.511
MARCHÉ mondial, Le, du coton depuis 1961. 52 p. A4 (Banque francaise et italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud. Etudes economiques, Paris, mai/juin, 1970, p. 1. Grafn. Tabn.).

L'offre mondiale de coton-fibre. Evolution de la production dans les principaux pays producteurs de 1961/62 à 1969/70. Les principaux pays producteurs. La consommation mondiale. Evolution generale. Analyse par pays. Approvisionnement et stocks. Le commerce international. Importations par pays et groupe de pays. Exportations. Les prix. Bilan et perspectives. Note sur les caracteristiques techniques du coton commercialise. R 887

7 THE ARTS. ARCHITECTURE. ENTERTAINMENT, a.o.

711 REGIONAL PLANNING
See also: R 756, R 828

711.2 : 338.924(493)
NEESEN, V. Reconversion et expansion dans le Limbourg belge. 7 p. A5 (Reflets et perspectives de la vie économique, Bruxelles, no. 2, 1970, p. 157).

Une région, où l'on a enregistré des résultats particulière-

ment intéressants concernant la reconversion et l'expansion industrielles. Comparaison de la situation économique actuelle avec celle de 1960. La crise structurelle de l'industrie charbonnière. Le caractère mono-industriel de l'économie régionale s'est sensiblement atténué. Une expansion industrielle rapide depuis 1960. Les causes de l'expansion. Un optimisme modéré concernant les développement futurs du Limbourg. R 888

711.2 : 338.924(493)
STIEVENART, R. Quelques réflexions sur l'économie hennuyère (Belgique). 5 p. A5 (Reflets et perspectives de la vie économique, Bruxelles, no. 2, 1970, p. 151).

Jusqu'en 1958 le Hainaut était premier producteur charbonnier et également en tête de la production belge dans la plupart des secteurs économiques. Depuis 1959, cette province hennuyère a connu un déclin économique jusqu'à il y a quelques années à peine. Quelques causes fondamentales. Le déclin du charbon. L'aménagement du territoire d'aujourd'hui a modifié son visage. Les plus grandes sociétés prennent place sur l'échafaudage de la nouvelle économie hennuyère. Dans le domaine des voies d'eau, beaucoup reste à faire. R 889

711.2 : 338.924 711.2 : 338.98
KLAASSEN, L.H. Social amenities in area economic growth; an analysis of methods of defining needs for local social amenities; publ. by the Organisation for economic co-operation and development. Paris, 1968. 158 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Krtn. Tabn. (Developing job opportunities, no. 5).

The main objective of area redevelopment policy is to render the area as attractive as possible to industries and people compared with rival areas. The study is a contribution to the field of careful community planning for economic development and to the broader field of enquiry into the relative contribution of amenities to economic growth. It considers the level of amenities or social infra-structure which is necessary before an area can attract the industries likely to be economically sound for it and improve the quality of the human resources so that they will be more qualified for employments and more productive. The demand for and supply of amenities. The ranking of centres. Population forecasts. The housing situation. Education facilities. The demand for hospital facilities; - for outdoor recreation. Shopping facilities. The priority system. Mathematical appendixes. (Bibliography - 3 1/2 p. - of books, reports and articles). R 890

711.2 711
LEEMANS, A.F. The spatial hierarchy of decision making. 16 p. A5 (Development and change, The Hague, no. 3, 1969/1970, p. 14. Lit. opg.).

An attempt to relate three variables: function, space and decision making, in the light of the hierarchical concept. Development of some thoughts on the areal or spatial hierarchy of decision making. Public policy, decision making and spatial areas. The policy and decision-making situation in developing countries. The hierarchy of objectives and decisions. Planning, decision making and space. Nation-wide- and regional decisions. The decision making structure. Development of a strategy for the designing of policy-making procedures and structures. A functional and rational approach to the spatial ranking of policy and decision making. R 891

791 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS. PUBLIC PERFORMANCES

791.4 CINEMAS

791.4(437)
NOVOTNA, D. Le cinéma tchécoslovaque. 36 p. A4 (La Documentation francaise; notes et études documentaires, Paris, no. 3706, juillet 7, 1970, p. 1. Tabn.).

Les divers aspects de l'évolution du cinéma en Tchécoslovaquie des origines à nos jours. Le décret de nationalisation. Les structures administratives et économiques. La censure. Les impôts et les taxes. La production. La distribution. Les importations et les exportations. Les festivals. L'enseignement et la cinémathèque. L'organisation de la profession. L'évolution artistique. La nouvelle vague tchécoslovaque. Renseignements pratiques. Revues et journaux tchécoslovaques du cinéma. R 892

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Prinsstraat, Antwerpen (Belgium)
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